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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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ON HER OWN RESPONSIBILITY.

By Grace S. Richmond.

"Two tens, four fives, five ones, and five dollars in change. Thirty in the envelope, fifteen in the pocket-book, and five in my purse. Five cents for car-fare; round-trip ticket, one dollar ten. That leaves three eighty-five in the purse."

It was extremely difficult for her not to give expression to her happiness by a dance down the car-aisle. But she sat demurely enough in the last seat in the car, and set down her accounts in a small blank book, with a hand which trembled only a very little with excitement.

At one of the suburban stations of the great city a bright-eyed young fellow with a strapful of school-books came aboard the train, and at once espying his cousin dropped into the seat beside her with a hearty greeting of surprise and pleasure.

"This is luck!" he said, glancing approvingly at the trim figure in blue serge, with a sailor hat set atop of abundant smooth braids of fair hair. "Going in for the day? Where's Aunt Esther?"

"I'm all alone, Stuart," explained the girl. "I'm going shopping."

"Good; then you are in for the day. Say, Amy, want to see the game this afternoon? You can get your errands done in time if you hurry. It's going to be a good one, our team against the Leonard Preparatory boys, you know. I'm full-back myself, and have to play, but I can get you a seat and see that you have some nice people to chum with."

"Why, I'd like to go ever so much," said Amy, "but," doubtfully, "I'm afraid I sha'n't get through in time. You see, I've lots to do."

"What, for instance, if you don't mind telling?" asked Stuart, wondering within himself, for he knew the very limited means usually at the command of any member of his uncle's family.

"I'm going away to school, and, perhaps, next year to college," began Amy, unable to keep the great secret back another moment.

"The dickens you are! Good for you!"

"Yes, it's decided at last. And you see, mother isn't well, and I've all my things to get myself. It's a great responsibility," she added, laughing happily, "for," in a whisper, "I never had so much money to spend in my life before. I've fifty dollars," she could not help telling him, in answer to the unasked question in her cousin's face.

"Well, that is a lot," he said, politely, although his mental comment was, "I'll wager my sisters spend that on candy and flowers every winter. Where do you go first?" he asked, with interest.

"Mother likes Williams & McIntyre's," said Amy. "But don't you think Collingwood has the nicest things?"

"Collingwood is bang-up," admitted Stuart, "but the girls say he's expensive. Those 'exclusive styles' people usually are. Ever try Dearborn's on Wachusett street? We fellows all go there for neckties and golf stockings, we think it's a third cheaper, and I can't see but their stuff is as good as Woodruff and Carleton's, the swell furnishers. You might look in there."

"I will," promised Amy, "for I want to use every cent to advantage."

"You won't forget the game," urged Stuart, as they left the train. "I'll meet you at Stannard's drug-store at 2 o'clock, but I can't wait much if you're not on time, you know. Don't miss it. Let a few flummydiddles go and keep your date with me, if you want to see us do up the Leon. Preps, in great shape. Oh, we won't do a thing to them—oh no! Well, so long, Amy. Two sharp, remember."

Amy knew the best shopping district of the city fairly well, and decided to take a route that would allow her to pass all the most attractive shops on her way to Wachusett street. She walked rapidly until she came to Collingwood's, but there, in spite of herself, she paused. The fascination of the great windows, filled by the most accomplished window-dresser in the city, was too great to be withstood.

"There's no harm at all in looking here," she said to herself. "Indeed, it's a good plan; for if I should find just what I want, I might be able to duplicate it at some cheaper place," a delightful fallacy, by the way, which has been the undoing of many an old shopper. She looked at her list. "Mother said I ought to get the street-gown first," she murmured. "But oh, those lovely things for evening! And she admitted I must have at least a pretty waist to wear with my old blue silk skirt. How I would like a whole dress of that thin stuff! We could make it up over the blue—I don't believe it would cost much more."

"Three dollars a yard, miss," said the saleswoman, as Amy pointed to a filmy, pale blue fabric dotted with white silk sprigs, and Amy slipped away as fast as possible. "I won't even look at evening materials," she assured herself, "until I have decided on the thick gown. I must remember how father and mother have denied themselves to give me this outfit. I'll shut my eyes as I go past the silks and organdies.

But she could not do this literally, and the seductive display in the next aisle simply flaunted its daintiness and charming color at her as she passed. She turned her head ever so lightly, and was lost. Draped most artistically over a crush of delicate blue silk was the sheerest of white organdies, with little wreaths of blue forget-me-nots scattered between silvery stripes. As if they could not help it, Amy's feet turned aside from the the path toward the woolen suitings.

"Eighty-five cents," said the salesman, as Amy hung over the exquisite material. "It's a perfect thing, and one of our exclusive styles—you won't find it anywhere else. The pattern isn't even duplicated in any other background. Now this rose pattern, as you see, we have in green, pink, white and blue, but the forget-me-not only in the white. It's very choice.

"How much a yard did you say?" asked Amy, feeling as if she could never turn away from the counter, yet saying to herself that she must be gone.

"Twelve seventy-five the pattern, miss, 15 yards. You need that now for a dress, we don't sell less. It should be made up with the ruffles, you see," he handed her a fashion plate, "each ruffle edged with the blue velvet ribbon. I'll show you." And before Amy could protest he had sent a messenger to the ribbon counter, and had thrown several yards of narrow velvet of the forget-me-not blue upon the folds of the organdie. The combination was most effective. Amy's heart began to beat very rapidly.

"I couldn't afford the ribbon, for it would take dozens of yards," she calculated, rapidly, "but—oh, of course I can't buy it—"

An elegantly gowned woman, accompanied by a young daughter, came suddenly to the counter beside Amy. "O mamma!" cried the girl, "did you ever see anything so swell and so sweet as that forget-me-not stuff? Do get that!"

Another salesman stepped up and threw the dainty folds into a new position. "Twelve seventy-five the pattern, Mrs. Goodale," he said, impressively. "Exquiste thing, one of Mallard's, you know his. Our man got the exclusive sale of it, it's not to be duplicated anywhere. Nothing could be better suited to your daughter's style."

The daughter had fair hair and long-lashed blue eyes. So had Amy. Amy looked at the salesman. He was smiling significantly, without looking at her. Amy's cheeks flushed, and she leaned forward over the counter. "Mrs. Goodale" had laid a possessive hand upon the organdie. Amy spoke quickly, in a low tone. "I think I will take it," she said.

But once outside, "I've been a goose already," she thought, ruefully. "That dress is a dear, but I know mother will say I couldn't afford it. She thinks it is vulgar to have a girl's party things elaborate while her every-day clothes are shabby. Well, it can't be helped now, and I'm not sure that I want to help it. But, Amy Brentwood, do keep a grip on your pocket-book for the rest of the day."

It was a most resolute and practical young shopper who sat down before the Dearborn display of winter dress-goods. Being now on strict economy bent, to atone for the purchase of the organdie, she was in danger of attempting to suit herself with goods of too little durability and worth. Fortunately the man at this counter chanced to be an honest old Scotsman with daughters of his own, and when he detected the anxiety in the flushed young face, he set himself to help his customer secure the best possible value for her money. He won her confidence, and she accepted his judgment thankfully, so the dress was soon satisfactorily disposed of and Amy's purse was but $7 the lighter.

The finding of a coat to be worn harmoniously with the dress took longer, and when, after searching through many "cloak departments," Amy finally paid $11 for the only thing she thought would do at all, she was thoroughly weary. Time was flying fast, and if she kept her appointment with Stuart she must not stop for lunch. So she ordered a cup of hot chocolate in a confectioner's shop, and while she waited for it made up her accounts. They stood thus:

Street car and round trip ticket	$ 1.15
Organdie,	12.75
Cloth dress	7.00
Coat,	11.00
Chocolate,	.10
	$32.00

This left a balance of $18. Amy's courage rose. "I believe I am redeeming myself," she thought. She went about her smaller purchase cheerfully, buying a pair of heavy walking shoes at $2, and two pairs of 40-cent stockings, with a most virtuous sense of being a wise and careful shopper. Still these expenditures reduced her balance to $15 and twenty cents, and she groaned in spirit again.

"How it does melt away!" she sighed. "And there are the handkerchiefs, and the gloves, and my school waists yet to get. It did seem as if $50 would do so much.

A window filled with a fascinating display of French millinery caught her eye. The hat must be made sure of if she had to do without some other things, she decided, and— "I'll just look around here a little," she said to herself, "though I certainly can't spend more than $5."

She went in, and was at once borne down upon by one of those modishly attired, pleasantly attentive milliner's assistants who are responsible for so many depleted purses. The very first hat she set upon Amy's blonde head, after a moment's careful study of the deep blue eyes and fair complexion, following the girl's announcement, "I am looking for something to wear with a brown suit," was a little creation of the milliner's art which made Amy catch her breath as she looked at herself. Surely nothing so pretty had ever rested upon the heads of her wealthy young cousins, although they fairly revelled in dainty head-gear.

"It suits mademoiselle exquisitely well," commented the woman. "It is admirable, perfect, I would not change it a particle. I can show other hats, visions of beauty, but nothing so adapted to mademoiselle's charming style."

Amy surveyed herself at every angle in the cleverly arranged mirrors, her cheeks rosy with pleasure. "It is so small and plain it can't be expensnve," she thought, and asked the price.

"Fifteen dollars, mademoiselle," said the woman, "and ridiculously cheap at that, for it is a French hat, a Camille Roger, see?" she displayed the lining. "It costs far more than that, but it is so simple it suits only the refined taste, and few have that, so it has been passed by. Madame but yesterday lowered the price, saying it was strange that such a gem of art remained unsold."

It was Amy's first experience, and the words had weight with her. It seemed out of the question at first to pay so much, when so many things were yet to be bought, but—ought she to let such a bargain slip? Her head whirled with arguments for and against the purchase. The idea of ordering a hat copied in less expensive materials and dispensing with the French trademark, a luxury most unimportant to a schoolgirl, did not occur to her. Still, if the saleswoman had left her alone for a moment, it is possible that the girl's judgment would have rallied even then, but saleswomen rarely do leave their victims alone at critical moments, and it happened to Amy as to many wiser buyers that, with a figure waiting at her side, and a pair of cooly observant eyes upon her, her power of impartial decision was gone.

It was in quite an unfamiliar voice that she heard herself saying, seemingly without her own consent, "I will take the hat."

She hurried along the pavements, after paying the fifteen dollars,—it left but twenty cents in her purse—feeling as guilty as if she had stolen the money. "I wonder when mother has had a new bonnet," she thought. "Oh, what is the matter with me? I seem perfectly paralyzed when one of that sort of clerks gets hold of me. What am I going to do without gloves or handkerchiefs, and I never can make my old school waists respectable for going away!"

"Well, you're a good one," cried a gay voice in her ear. "Where do you think you are? You're five blocks from Stannard's. I gave you up ten mnutes ago. Did you miss Saunders street, or didn't you mean to meet me after all?"

Stuart was rushing her along at a great pace, giving her no chance to explain that she was tired and did not care for the football game after all. He had her on board of an electric car in a twinkling and was smiling at her from the platform, where he made one of a mass of young fellows in college and preparatory-school colors, who kept the car lively with their fun.

Amy never clearly knew how she spent the next two hours. At any other times she would have considered the chance of seeing one of Stuart's much-talked-of games the greatest pleasure that could come her way. To-day she sat listlessly upon the hard seat, with the people under whose wing Stuart had placed her, and thought of her day's experiences straight through one of the most exciting games of the season.

"Wasn't it glorious?" exulted Stuart, as he met her after the game, looking all colors and damp with perspiration, but radiant with joy over the victory of his own team. "Think of it—six to nothing over those braggarts! I tell you, our men were fit to the hour, every fellow of them. It wasn't quite such a walkover as we expected, though. Their forwards did splendid work; it was their back-fielders lost them the game. Wasn't that a beautiful punt of Thorpe's down the sidelines? Maybe you didn't notice that forty-yard run I made?" he added, modestly.

"Oh yes, it was splendid!" Amy agreed, trying to remember the play in question. Something in her voice made Stuart look curiously at her, but only the side of a pale cheek was turned toward him. "Something's up," he thought. "I won't bother her with football jargon—she's tired. Funny, though," he considered, as he put her abroad the car for the return trip, she's such a girl for her wheel and any sport, I shouldn't think a morning's shopping could do her up."

By the time the car reached their train, Stuart had talked off his enthusiasm over the game with the crowd on the car, and was ready to give his cousin his serious attention. As the train drew out of the dark station into the western sunlight he observed that Amy's eyes were full of tears. He bought an afternoon paper of the train-boy, and unfolding it held wide-spread, affecting to read as he carefully screened his companion from observation. After a time he asked gently: "Is it—er—anything I could help about, Amy?"

The answer was a genuine little sob, which Stuart fervently hoped nobody heard. Presently a tremulous voice murmured, "O Stuart, you won't understand, but I must tell. I've been so foolish and so extravagant. I——'

"Fire away," whispered Stuart, encouragingly, but it was some time before she could speak. The train was approaching Stuart's suburban station before he had the whole story. Then he had to talk fast.

"See here, puss," he said, "I don't think you've been extravagant—Jove! —when I think what I spend. But I know how you feel, and I see you'd rather be shot than wear that hat and that forget-me-not thing. Now, I'll tell you. You know Lydia and Nell think the world of clothes—more than they ought to, and more than likely they'd fancy these of yours. If they don't I'll send 'em back to you—I will—I swear it. Now let me have 'em, will you? I expect the fellows 'll howl to see me carrying that bandbox," he thought, "but no matter—I'll make the girls keep mum, except to mother," he declared, "and nobody but Aunt Esther need ever know. Here we are, is it a go?"

"O Stuart," whispered Amy, gratefully, "you are so good! But please, please don't let the girls take them unless they truly want them. Oh, I hope he won't hurt that hat," she breathed, a moment later, smiling through her tears, as Stuart waved the frail bandbox at her, from the back seat of a rapidly receding trap, driven by two pretty girls.

"By tomorrow I shall hear," she told her mother, when the conference was over, the bundles opened, and the sensible purchases approved. But she had not even to sleep upon her troubles, for before bedtime a telegram arrived.

"The blessed boy," cried Amy, as she read the brief but comforting message:

"Bargain satisfactorily concluded. Will send check tomorrow. Everybody happy. Congratulations. Stuart Brentwood."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Japanese in Formosa are discouraging the use of sun-dried bricks. During the typhoon of 1898 there were 1398 mud-brick houses totally destroyed within a radius of two miles, from the American consulate at Tamsui, while not more than one building made of kiln-burnt bricks suffered any damage.

Among recent novelties in electric lighting is an incandescent lamp having two independent filaments, one giving 16 and the other only one candle-power. The low power light is intended for burning in a sick room, or wherever a faint illumination is desired. The current is changed from one filament to the other by turning the lamp in a screw socket.

Recent reports from both French and English botanists say that the "tu chung" tree of China contains a valuable rubber or gutta-percha. The substance is believed to be a true caoutchouc, and it is thought that the tree will become of great commercial importance. This is mentioned as one of the good effects that will follow the "opening up" of the country.

Recent improvements in the processes of making wool out of turf fibres have resulted in the production of a soft material that can be spun as readily as lamb's wool. Besides, it has excellent absorbent qualities, and is capable of being bleached and colored for use in various textile industries Much of it is now used at Dusseldorf Germany, for manufacturing cloth rugs, hats and other articles.

A scientific problem of much interest will confront the engineers of the Transvaal gold mines when the war between the English and the Boers is over, and that is the depth to which shafts will be sunk in search of gold-bearing veins. Some of the shafts already opened will descend 4000 to 5000 feet, but it is thought by some of the engineers that a depth of 12,000 feet will be reached in other cases. The temperature at that depth will be about 100 degrees, the warmest, perhaps, at which men can work, but the suggestion has been made that a still greater depth may be found practicable if means be devised for cooling the air.

Consul Frederick W. Hossfeld thinks there is a splendid opportunity to increase the volume of sulphate of copper exported from the United States to Greece, where there is a big demand for it. It is estimated that from 7000 to 8000 tons are used annually by the currant growers. The wholesale currant trade of Greece is practically in the hands of banks and commercial syndicates, and they have arranged to import sulphate of copper in large quantities and to sell it to the farmers at cost, in order to encourage the growers to spray their vines. Nearly all the importations have so far been from Great Britain, but it is the opinion of the consul that the United States could easily secure a goodly portion of the trade. There is no tariff on the commodity.

DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

Mathematician Learned His Own Talent by Means of a Cow.

The retirement of Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall from the presidency of the Worcester Polytechnic institute has been a matter of extreme regret to educators, for he has long been regarded as one of the best mathematicians in the country. He was himself long ignorant of the possession of this talent, and only discovered it by the merest accident.

Prof. Mendenhall was the son of a poor farmer in Ohio, and was at work on the farm one day when a resident of a distant village drove up and struck a bargain with the elder Mendenhall for the purchase of a cow.

"Now," said the visitor, "I must get this cow home, but I can't take time to drive her 20 miles ahead of my team, and she can't go fast enough to be led behind. My lad, I will give you a dollar to drive her over to my place."

Thomas jumped at the chance, and the next morning started on his walk, barefoot, before daylight, arrived at his destination, he received his dollar—the first money he had ever owned—and was invited to stay over night before returning. On his way to his room he had passed a bookshelf on which lay a Euclid. He had never seen a geometry before, and something prompted him to take this one down and look inside. He carried the book to his room and pored over it as long as his candle held out. Then he dreamed of it for the rest of the night.

In the morning he timidly asked his host if his dollar would buy the volume. His joy was so great at learning that it would he could scarcely eat his breakfast, and he trudged home perfectly happy with his precious volume under his arm.

This was his first step in science, and his accidental introduction to Euclid inspired him to work his way through school and college and enter upon the life of research which has placed him in the front rank of American scholars. He now has the right to place a long string of honors and titles after his name, and is a member of half a dozen scientific associations. —Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A Challenge and Its Acceptance.

The late Dr. Tanner was not a literary man, but was capable of flights when he took up his pen. Once, when he had asked in the house whether it was true that the Duke of Cambridge had resigned his position as commander-in-chief a Major Jones of Penzance was so outraged that he challenged Dr. Tanner to a duel and the following telegraphic correspondence took place:

"In reply to your despicable question about the Duke of Cambridge, I designate you a coward. Delighted to give you satisfaction across the water. Pistols."

To which Dr. Tanner replied:

"Wire received. Will meet you tomorrow in Constantinople, under the Tower of Galata, midnight. Being challenged, prefer torpedoes. Bring another ass.—Tanner."—The Academy.

NO PUBLIC SUPPORT

TARIFF REVISION NOT GENERALLY IN FAVOR.

It Is Advocated Only by the Professional Free Trade Reformers and by a Limited Number of Always Weak-Kneed Semi-Protectionists.

One point in connection with the gossip about alleged necessity for revision of the tariff cannot fail to be observed by those who are considering the question in all its phases, and that is that except among the professional tariff reformers the demand is not vociferously emphasized in any quarter except where there has always been a manifest weakness on the doctrine and policy of protection. You look into any section of the country where there has always been a lame and halting support given the cause of protection, and you will find all the Republicans that are to be found anywhere who are fearful that the trust "gobble'uns" will get the people and the Republican party if the markets of the United States are not speedily turned over to the foreign producers.

With these exceptions, and a few representatives in Congress who are ready to get into the current of any passing breeze of popular clamor, rather than take their part in shaping public sentiment rightly, there is absolutely no support for the talk about the necessity for revising the tariff. When the people reflect upon the results of the past year, not only in domestic trade, but in the marvelous development of our international trade, facts concerning which will soon be ready for inspection, there will be a speedy fading of the Babcock idea of reforming trusts with the aid of foreigners.

It is well to reflect upon the fact, in this connection, that not a single member of either house of Congress, who has any really close participation in the preparation of laws bearing upon the tariff or finance, has uttered one word in favor of the Babcock idea. This is significant, to say the least.

The preliminary figures furnished by the Treasury Department covering the trade of the United States with foreign countries have been completed, and, subject to a few changes, will stand as representing the most remarkable year in the experience of the nation with international trade. One thing is demonstrated by the results of the last year's business, and that is that those who are of opinion that there should be a revision of the tariff must find the reasons for such action by the next Congress elsewhere than in the results obtained in the field of our trade relations with foreign countries. So far as that trade is concerned the advantages, to whatever cause due, have been largely with the producers of this country. Our laws of trade have certainly been promotive of the best interests of the country so far as international trade is concerned, to a greater degree during the past year than during any recent year in the nation's life. The most significant fact is the remarkable gain in our exports of domestic products. The returns to the Treasury have not yet been completed to an extent which makes it possible to show the relative gains of manufactures and farm produce in this increased export business, but it is interesting to know that during the year ending June 30 we sent abroad commodities to the amount of $89,000,000 worth more than were sold abroad last year and almost double what we sold abroad during 1895. The influence of wisely framed laws is also shown in the fact that while our export trade was growing so handsomely, we bought in foreign countries about $28,000,000 worth less of commodities than we bought in the previous year, which means that the producers of this country had a wider field among our own people for the disposition of their products. The net foreign business done by our people in the twelve months just ended aggregated nearly two and a half billion dollars, and the striking fact which stands out in bold relief in this connection is that the aggregate of our sales abroad exceeded our purchases abroad by the sum of $664,000,000. The tremendous importance of these figures is made clear when it is considered that this excess of exports over imports amounts to almost the total aggregate import or export business of the country in any year previous to seven years ago. If there is any comfort in these figures for tariff revisionaries they are welcome to it. The fact of the matter is the trade statistics of the fiscal year just closed leaves them without a leg to stand on.

In this connection it is well to note the fact that the Treasury finances were never in better shape than at present. The total available cash balance is upward of $171,000,000, and the net amount of free gold in the Treasury, the property of the Government, is about $60,000,000. This is a handsome showing, considering the reductions made in internal taxation, and the bond purchases made by the Department during the past three months.

The Protective Wall and Wool.

"In spite of the decline in London, the protective wall of the tariff has permitted not only activity, but a slight increase in the price of fine wools in the United States," says the Boston Commercial Bulletin. That is just what the protective wall was built for, and it seems to have been well built, too.

Nothing Serious.

There is a disposition to make a mountain out of a mole hill in discussing the little tariff squabble with Russia. There isn't the slightest probability of its going into anything serious. Diplomacy has taken it up and will soon straighten it out.—Harrisonville (Mo.) News.

Railroad Receiverships.

According to the Railroad Age, railroad receiverships dwindled to three small roads with only about sixty miles of track during the past half year. This is the greatest hight to which we have attained in railroad solvency. Monkey with the tariff and that record will soon go back to the more than 100 receiverships of '94, '95 and '96.

COMPLACENT UNCLE SAM.

He Is Well Satisfied With Conditions Resulting From Protection Prosperity.

"Things are rather quiet," I remarked to Uncle Sam as I found him complacently resting in a hammock, smoking a most fragrant domestic cigar.

"Yes," he replied, handing me a perfecto, "and I think we are entitled to a rest. My people never worked so hard before in their lives, and never made so much money. They are sort of figuring up the profits these days, and cleaning up the factories. But they will all get to work again pretty soon, for orders keep pouring in for all kinds of goods."

"The free traders don't seem to be very happy," I said.

"No, it's not their kind of weather," he remarked, with a smile. "But I don't mind them any more than I do these pesky flies and mosquitoes. They are gone with a little brush.

"Did you ever notice," he added, "that mosquitoes don't like tobacco smoke? Well, free traders don't like smoke, either, especially the chimney smoke of the factories. They are a good deal like tramps. They hate work and water and soap. By the way, did you ever know of so few tramps as there are this summer? Even they seem to be working at something besides back doors and hayloft. What a blessing it is to think we are at peace with all the world, and that every one who wants work can get it. I'm not much of a fellow to moralize but I never was quite so much impressed with the blessings of a well balanced protective tariff."

"Do you consider the prosperity of the farmers due to the tariff?" I asked.

"Of course I do," replied the old gentleman earnestly. "I'll give Providence credit for the continued good crops, but what do abundant crops amount to unless the prices are right? And good prices are the result of the demand for more food right here at home. Why, my people never ate so much in their lives as they are consuming now. That full dinner pail is no fairy tale, I can tell you. And the people are eating all the meat they want, and they don't stint on butter and eggs and fruits and luxuries that they never hear of abroad. The grain and other farm produce I sell abroad are almost insignificant compared to what I sell at home. I knew when the Dingley law was passed that Liverpool would not always make the price of wheat. I'll be selling them tea and coffee and macaroni yet."

"But, Uncle Sam," I interrupted, "the free traders keep telling us that we cannot keep on selling abroad if we do not buy more."

"Don't worry about that, my boy. Look at the figures. Those free traders either don't know what they are talking about or else they're training to beat Ananias. Those foreigners have got to buy of me whether I buy the same amount of them or not. If they can't pay in full, I'll charge it and collect the interest at three or four per cent. I'll allow they can't keep on forever buying more than they sell, but when they get broke, why, perhaps they'll want to be annexed. Guess Old Glory can cover them all. Have another cigar and a little julep."

And the old man laughed as heartily as a farmer at the circus. F. C.

Solidly Against It.

Congressman Loud, of California, joins the Republican leaders who oppose the reopening of the Pandora box of tariff agitation. This ill-advised scheme of Chairman Babcock's gains no great headway anywhere. Some of the Western Republican newspapers favor it, but they are, as a rule, newspapers that are habitually getting on the wrong track and getting pulled back again by the force of intelligent popular opinion. The men in the Republican party whose names carry weight in Senate and House are almost solidly against the Babcock proposition. We guess that business can go on booming another year without a tariff smashing nightmare.—Boston Journal.

Radical Treatment Required.

Uncle Sam—"Those bugs are getting thick again. Guess I'd better clean 'em out once for all."

Georgia's Peach Belt.

The largest peach-growing district on the globe is around Fort Valley, Ga. The peach orchards cover more than 14,000 acres within a radius of ten miles of Fort Valley, and in this area there are something like 1,900,000 peach trees; 20,000 pear trees, 70,000 grape vines, 9,000 plum trees, and 1,500 apple trees. The railroads are taxed at the height of the season to get the crops to markets. Each fruit car carries an average of about 400 cases and this year's crop will require not fewer than 2,000 cars to move it. At $1 a crate—a very low estimate—the crop around Fort Valley will bring in something like $620,000.

It can readily be realized from these figures what the fruit industry brings to Georgia. There are a dozen or more fruit companies formed in Ohio, which own nearly 10,000 acres of peach lands in Houston county, on which there are more than 700,000 trees. The capital stock of these companies is something more than $400,000.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Within a few weeks the War Department expects to send 400 more teachers to the Philippine Islands. About this number will be needed to complete the 1000 teachers originally determined upon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hodgson, of the Marine Hospital Service, has announced the discovery of a cure for yellow fever.

The Postoffice Department has established a station at Guam.

Government receipts for July were $52,320,340; expenditures, $52,307,590.

It is evidently the intention of Secretary Root to appeal to Congress for a restoration of the army canteen.

The Navy Department denied Admiral Schley's request for the omission of the disobedience clause from the precept to the court of inquiry.

Rear-Admiral Kimberly has been released from the assignment to act as a member of the Schley court of inquiry. His plea of ill-health has been accepted by the Navy Department.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Andrew Carnegie is to give San Juan, Porto Rico, a library. The city appropriates $6000 a year to support it.

General Maximo Gomez has written a letter denying that he or Senor Palma are annexationists. In the Cuban Constitutional Convention Senor Giberga, a delegate, attacked the memory of Marti, who began the last Cuban revolution.

Cocoanut planting presents a most attractive field for investment in the Philippines. Cocoanut trees grow well in many parts of the archipelago and commence to bear after the fifth year.

Adjutant-General Corbin, who has return to Manila after an eleven-day tour of the islands, including a visit to the Sultan of Jolo, with whom he exchanged presents, says Taft and Chaffee are accomplishing the various changes in the islands most ably.

Captain J. L. Burchfield, a captain in the Thirty-first Volunteers, is to remain in the Philippines, having purchased a farm in Mindanao.

The Manila charter was passed by the Philippine Commission. As a result of the public discussion many amendments were made to the original draft.

DOMESTIC.

Efforts are being made to introduce the Indian mango fruit into Florida.

American shipyards on both coasts and the great lakes declared to have orders ahead for a year or more.

It became known that Arbuckles had broken with the Brazil steamship pool, and had chartered four steamers to carry their coffee from Brazilian ports.

One hundred automobiles are expected to start in an endurance run from New York to Buffalo.

The biggest tenement house in the world, which will follow all the provisions of the new law and have accommodations for 186 families, will be built in New York City.

One of the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior disappeared during the late storm, sinking below the surface of the water.

Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, New York, has condemned Miles M. O'Brien's idea of employing Sisters of Charity as public school teachers.

The chief of police, James Jones, of Shelby, was shot and instantly killed by "Jim" Lowery, a negro employed at the South Carolina and Georgia station.

Senator Tillman, at a Wisconsin Chautauqua, advocated lynching for assault and was loudly applauded.

Miss Ethel Phillips, of Baltimore; Miss Jennie White, of Whitesburg, and G. Geyer Radcliffe, of Salisbury, were drowned off Gordon's Landing, in Sinepuxent Bay, Maryland, while bathing.

J. M. Logan, national bank examiner, closed the First National Bank of Austin, Texas. Alleged excessive loans are said to have caused this action. The State of Texas is said to have $75,000 on deposit, and total deposits are said to be $200,000.

The special dividend received by the stockholders of the First National Bank, New York City, amounted to 1900 per cent.

Maryland Democrats, under the guidance of ex-Senator Gorman, adopted a platform making white supremacy the paramount issue of their State campaign.

FOREIGN.

The House of Lords rendered a judgment adversely affecting trades unions in Great Britain.

A test of American and British locomotives in Jamaica showed the superiority of the United States machines.

Berlin manufacturers of cloaks and mantles are rejoicing over their largely increased sales to American merchants.

President Romana's message at the opening of the Peruvian Congress urged reform in electoral laws and showed an excellent financial condition of the national treasury.

Chile's foreign trade in 1900 reported at over $108,000,000, a gain of $9,000,000 above the previous year.

The owners of Belgian glassworks are considering a renewed offer of purchase from an American syndicate, whose terms are understood to be favorable.

Dispatches from various parts of Germany show that the financial and industrial crisis is spreading.

The American Legation in Pekin was pronounced defenseless by the commander of the guard.

M. Santos-Dumont made another effort to win the Deutsch prize for a dirigible balloon in Paris, but an accident again prevented the success of the experiment.

American and European residents assert that the demeanor of the Pekin populace is constantly becoming more unfriendly, and that, as the allied troops depart, the Chinese resume their old habits of jostling and cursing foreigners in the streets.

The Swedish Government is considering plans for the installation of electricity through the whole railway system of Sweden.

Emperor William has ordered that all the 6000 German privates who were in Pekin during the siege are to be promoted to the rank of non-commissioned officers.

The Boer war cost Great Britain $178,750,000 for the 122 days from April 1 to July 31; more than $1,400,000 a day.

Further trouble has been stirred up by outrages on Christians in Albania; it was reported that Austria was seeking to intervene.

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE

Mob in Alabama Saturates Him With Oil and Applies Torch.

Many Colored People Helped Whites to Mete Out Vengeance — The Victim Confessed.

Birmingham, Ala. — John Wesley Pennington, a negro, was burned at the stake near Enterprise, Ala., before a crowd of 500 citizens of Coffee County. The assemblage was composed of both white and colored people, and though the wretch pleaded for mercy and endeavored to break the chains that bound him, not a trace of sympathy, it is said, was shown on the faces of the onlookers. Pennington had committed a brutal assault upon Mrs. J. C. Davis, the wife of a farmer, and he had confessed his guilt.

The crime was committed while Mrs. Davis was gathering vegetables in her garden. Pennington choked her into insensibility. Afterward he fled to the woods.

As soon as she regained her senses Mrs. Davis crawled to the house and told her husband what had happened. A large posse was quickly organized, and with bloodhounds they chased the negro until early in the morning when he was captured in a swamp. Pennington was bound hand and foot and taken back to the Davis home for identification. News of the assault of Mrs. Davis had been sent by runners for miles around Enterprise, and every farmer in the neighborhood had left his plow to join in the search.

When the posse arrived with Pennington there were at least 500 persons gathered near the Davis residence. At a signal the men withdrew to the woods and quietly awaited the result of the meeting of Pennington and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis immediately recognized him and the negro broke down and wept. He admitted having committed the assault and pleaded for mercy, but was dragged from the house and into the woods where he was burned to death.

Evidently expecting a confession several citizens had already driven a stake into the ground, and as the men approached with Pennington both white and colored people were piling bushwood saturated with oil around it. The negro saw his doom and screamed in terror, while the crowd stood silently by.

The frightened brute was limp and had to be supported while the chains were fastened around his neck and body. When all was ready the cry was given and the crowd stood back. A match was then placed to the pile.

The terrified negro again pleaded for mercy in the most agonizing tones, and prayed that those around him might perish. He then called upon his Maker for forgiveness, and as the flames leaped up and encircled his neck an unearthly shriek was heard and the man's eyes almost bulged out of the sockets. When he had been burned to death the crowd dispersed.

GUNBOAT ORDERED TO COLON.

Goes to Protect American Interests in Colombia.

Washington, D. C. — A number of complications have arisen in connection with the recent disturbances in Venezuela and Colombia. The information received indicates very strongly the existence of plans for a concerted movement by the insurrectionists of both Venezuela and Colombia. The absence of any late positive information from the United States representatives in those countries has caused some uneasiness, and it was decided to send the gunboat Machias without delay to Colon for the purpose of protecting American interests.

KILLED HER BABY BROTHER.

Little Girl Put Bullet in Brain While Playing With a Pistol.

Toms River, N. J. — Ethel Handy, the nine-year-old daughter of H. E. Handy, of Tuckerton, shot and killed her five-year-old brother Elmer. The children were alone in the house and found a pistol. They had seen a pigeon shooting match a short time ago and were playing that the little boy was the pigeon and the sister the gunner. The pistol went off, and the bullet entered his skull above the right eye, coming out at the back of the head.

Coroner Johnson and Prosecutor Brown were summoned from Toms River, and a verdict of accidental shooting was returned.

BIG PAY FOR CRICKETER.

Brown, of Yorkshire, Gets $20,000, the Gate of a Three-Day Match.

Leeds, England.—The annual cricket match between Yorkshire and Lancashire, which has just been completed, lasted three days and attracted a daily crowd of over 10,000. According to custom, J. Brown, the Yorkshire professional, got the proceeds for good service. He received $20,000, which breaks the record. The normal pay of a professional cricketer is under $25 a week during the season.

Fusion Again in Nebraska.

Fusion is again an accomplished fact in Nebraska. The three State committees of Democrats and Populists met at Lincoln and agreed to call their conventions for the same day, September 17. Speeches were made advocating the closest harmony among the parties. The Free Silver Republicans, after affirming their allegiance to their party principles, disbanded.

Steel Trust's Plan of Fighting.

The Steel Trust's plan for fighting the Amalgamated strikers is to open its mills from time to time with non-union labor. The Clark mill at Pittsburg has been started.

Shirt Coat a Failure.

The shirt coat, a new style of summer wear for letter carriers which met the approval of the Postmaster-General, has proved a flat failure. It was several weeks ago pronounced the correct warm weather garb for the carriers. Many of the carriers tried the new garment, but soon abandoned it. They could not endure the ridicule and derision of the small boy, and returned to the old-fashioned uniform or wore a plain gray shirt.

Minor Mention.

Eggs are selling in Paris, Mo., for three cents a dozen.

Brooms are to be advanced twenty-five to fifty cents a dozen.

The Kosta glass works, the largest in Sweden, have been burned.

There has been a large increase in the number of national banks.

Manufacturers in Austria are making efforts to prevent importation of American canned goods.

Attendance at Pan-American Exposition for first three months, ending July 31, is put at 2,724,000.

N. G. GRANDY & CO.
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
Agents for American Fertilizer Co's.
HIGH CLASS
FERTILIZERS.
Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.
REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect June 2nd, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " "		4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9:30, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	11:05, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:40, a m
Arrive at Edenton " "		12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " "		5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	" "	5:53, p. m.
Arrive Edenton "	" "	7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.
Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:40 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.
Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Monday and Wednesday connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville, and 4 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Vaiday for Swan Quarter, Ocracoke and Oriental.
For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.
M. E. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt

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E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

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W. H. KEATON, PROP.,
Main Street, Near Water
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.
TERMS REASONABLE.

BAY VIEW HOTEL
Sample Rooms and Hacks Free.
F. A. WHITE, Proprietor.
Fronting Edenton Bay, Edenton, N.C

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith.
At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

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30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE
the OLD FAIR GROUNDS, near the cotton Factory. Terms and payments made easy

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A good looking horse and poor looking harness is the worst kind of a combination.
Eureka Harness Oil
not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last—twice as long as it ordinarily would.
Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by
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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

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PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

ON THE POLITICAL STAGE.

There is a hot time in the old Palmetto State these days. The political barometer has been on a steady rise in that state for now these several weeks agone, and the mercury is still bravely climbing upward. South Carolina is living up to her reputation as a warm member, politically speaking. An interesting political melodrama is now being there staged for the nation, with two United States Senators, one a Democrat advocating Populistic principles and the other a Democrat advocating Republican principles, as the heavy men and stars. So far, the Democratic party and the world at large are still guessing as to what the denouement will be. They are having some difficulty, indeed, in locating the villain. This element of uncertainty, of course, adds zest to the performance. Whatever the last act may bring forth, however, the audience is unanimous in pronouncing the dictum that, so far, the show has been one of the hottest things of its kind on record.

The ball was formally opened, or rather the curtain was rung up, several weeks ago, when Ben Tillman of pitch-fork fame, high mogul in the regular party organization, called together his henchmen, the State Democratic Committee, and compelled them to issue an edict reading John McLaurin, the junior Senator and representative of the so called Commercial Democracy, out of the party because of his advocacy of certain principles which he, the said Tillman, pronounced to be undemocratic. Tillman, having thus disposed, to his seeming satisfaction, of a rather troublesome antagonist, hied him north on a lecturing tour. He was there enlightening the northern mind on various topics, explaining to them that lynch-law was a very commendable and praise-worthy way of invoking justice, that industrial education of the negro was a mistake and that nothing but disaster could result from making over the at present ignorant son of Ham into a skilled laborer, and expounding other doctrines equally at variance with the best thought of the south, when he was disturbed by the intelligence that trouble had brewed in the home camp during his absence.

The Hon. John, it seems, on being informed of the read-out-of-the-party edict had manifested some indications of wrath thereat, and had thereupon sat him down to pen a little letter which he immediately issued to the public. The letter in question furnishes some rather interesting reading. In the opening thereof the Honorable John denies any authority by virtue of which the said committee is entitled to do the reading-out act, and refuses to recognize any right of theirs to question his acts or opinions in any manner whatsoever, claiming that he is responsible for the political stand he has taken to his constituents and to his constituents only, and that he is perfectly willing to stand by their approval or disapproval as indicated at the ballot box. He then proceeds to make a few passes at Benjamin, making some serious charges against the senior Senator. He alleges that through corrupt politics Tillman has succeeded in gathering together dishonorable wealth, that, as sole boss and buying agent of the newly created whiskey trust, Tillman received rebates amounting to from sixty to seventy thousand dollars a year which belong to the state and which he has not yet accounted for, that he in this same way appropriated large commissions from the refunding of state bonds, and that he has through his whole political career pursued a policy of opposing corporations in general in order that they might be willing to buy him off at a fancy figure. Taken all in all he makes a rather severe arraignment of the pitch-fork gentleman.

Further proceeding he states his own position upon political issues. He advocates a sound currency, territorial and industrial expansion, and favors a protective tariff and ship subsidies as tending to develop and widen the market for cotton and lumber, the South's two great products. He closes with an eloquent appeal, and asserts that if these are not Democratic doctrines then they ought to be. Which last proposition is, we confess, a truth too self evident to admit of doubt.

Lecturer Tillman, upon perusing Jonnie's little note, immediately started homeward leaving the benighted northerner but half enlightened upon the subject of southern institutions, Having arrived upon his native heath the Senator proceeded to confute McLaurin's somewhat specific allegations by the simple expedient of declaring that the said McLaurin was one of the same kind of men that Solomon knew, a liar and a most unmitigated liar at that. He, also, expressed a facetious desire to shake his fist in the Hon. John's face. Another genial gentleman, a Tillmanite, in a speech delivered on the same occasion, insisted that the Hon. John ought to be made the subject of a lynching bee. Whether this suggestion will be acted upon is a question which remains for the future. One thing is undoubted, however, and that is that both the Hon. Ben and the Hon. John are out for blood. "Go it father, go it bear!" What the final outcome will show, being neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, we know not. Meanwhile, the audience waits the next scene with impatience.

The stock of the U. S. Steel combine has depreciated $37,750,000 since the strike was inaugurated. Labor is, also, out of pocket. Strikes are expensive luxuries.

The sympathy of the whole state goes out to Gov. Aycock in his sad bereavement, the death of his oldest son, Charlie, which occurred at Wilson on the 10th.

We call especial attention to Dr. Lewis' able article on malaria and the mosquito, which appears in this issue, as well worthy of perusal.

We congratulate District Attorney Bernard on the fine showing made by his economic administration in this judicial district.

The State Press has taken up the advocacy of rural free delivery with an enthusiasm worthy of the cause.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

If the person to whom this copy of THE NORTH CAROLINIAN is sent is not a subscriber, this number is sent as a sample, as an invitation to subscribe. The small sum of two cents per week will make it a regular visitor to your home—three months, 25 cents; six months, 50 cents; one year, $1.

Obituary.

Mary E. Murden died July 22nd, 1901, at her home in Pasquotank county, N. C., aged 70 years. She was the wife of Mr. T. J. Murden, a prominent citizen of the county, to whom she had been married 42 years, dying on the anniversary of their marriage.

Her name appears on the earliest records that we have of Newbegun Methodist church, those of 1854. She died in fellowship with that church.

The funeral of this gentle, sweet-spirited christian woman was preached by the writer, and her body was laid to rest in the old family burying ground by kind and loving neighbors who gladly bore testimony to her worth.

Let the husband children look unto Him who said: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina. In Bankruptcy

In the matter of A. L. Jeffreys, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of A. L. Jeffreys, of South Tunis, in the county of Hertford, and District aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1901, the said A. L. Jeffreys was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHARLES GUIRKIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 5, 1901.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 6, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 5th day of September, 1901, and then opened, for the construction of quarters for detained crews at the U. S. Quarantine Station, Cape Fear, N. C., in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at the discretion of the Supervising Architect, by applying to this office or to the Medical Officer in command at Southport, N. C.

HOUSEWORK
Too much housework wrecks women's nerves. And the constant care of children, day and night, is often too trying for even a strong woman. A haggard face tells the story of the overworked housewife and mother. Deranged menses, leucorrhœa and falling of the womb result from overwork. Every housewife needs a remedy to regulate her menses and to keep her sensitive female organs in perfect condition.
WINE OF CARDUI
is doing this for thousands of American women to-day. It cured Mrs. Jones and that is why she writes this frank letter:

Glendeane, Ky., Feb. 10, 1901.
I am so glad that your Wine of Cardui is helping me. I am feeling better than I have felt for years. I am doing my own work without any help, and I washed last week and was not one bit tired. That shows that the Wine is doing me good. I am getting fleshier than I ever was before, and sleep good and eat hearty. Before I began taking Wine of Cardui, I used to have to lay down five or six times every day, but now I do not think of lying down through the day. MRS. RICHARD JONES.
$1.00 AT DRUGGISTS.
For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

SEND US YOUR
JOB WORK!

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

The most prevalent disease in North Carolina, certainly from now until frost, is malarial fever in one form or another. It is by no means confined to the low lying Eastern section of the State, but is quite abundant in many localities in the hill country, having been reported even from Cherokee.

By recent scientific investigations the cause of the fever has been shown to be a microscopic animal known as the "plas-modium malariæ or hemameba vivax," which feeds upon the red corpuscles of the blood—hence the pallor of persons suffering from chronic malaria. The development of this little parasite in the blood is as follows: One of the spores, or baby germs, so to speak, enters a red corpuscle and, feeding on its contents, grows until at the end of twenty-four hours it has become nearly as large as the corpuscle. It then, by a process known as segmentation, splits up into a dozen or more little spores again, which for a short time are free in the blood and unattached to the corpuscles, It is just as the segmentation occurs that the chill comes on, which explains the periodic recurrence of the chill every twenty-four hours, and as it has been found that quinine is most effective in killing the germs while they are free in the blood and not buried in the substance of the corpuscles, the best time to give quinine is just before the chill is expected.

The method of the introduction of the malarial poison, the plasmodium, certainly the chief method, has been demonstrated beyond all question to be the sting of a certain variety of mosquito known as anopheles, the common mosquito, which while more abundant is innocent as a carrier of disease, being known as culex. The latter species will breed in still water of any kind, no matter how pure, but the former, our enemy, will only breed in stagnant pools in which there is a certain amount of vegetable matter, especially if there are no fish, such as top minnows or sun-perch, which feed upon the larvæ or wiggle-tails. This explains the fact that malaria is much more abundant after freshets, in the course of which the stream, getting out of its banks, washes holes in the ground, and speedily falling leaves there stagnant pools with few or no fish in them. Mosquitoes are very much more abundant this exceptional year of freshets than usual. It also explains the danger of brick holes.

The larvæ, or wiggletails, as we generally call them, are the young mosquitoes. Although they live in the water, from the time they are hatched from the eggs which were laid on the surface until they reach maturity they cannot live without air—they must breathe. Contrary to the general rule, they breathe "wrong end foremost"—through a long breathing tube which springs from the body near the tail and which they stick out of the top of the water when they want air. The bearing of this arrangement on their destruction will appear later.

There is a popular misapprehension in regard to the movement of mosquitoes. The general impression is that they are carried by the wind, and people at the sea-side say that a land breeze brings mosquitoes. It is a fact that they are more abundant when the breeze is from the land or in a calm, but according to those who know best the fact probably is not that they are blown from the swamps to landward, but that they simply come out again from the trees and shrubbery and the lea side of houses where they had taken refuge from the strong sea breeze which was too rough for their fragile bodies. With rare exceptions they travel, it is said, seldom more than a mile, and generally not so far. When one is troubled with mosquitoes a careful search will almost always reveal stagnant water in the near vicinity.

The destruction of mosquitoes and the consequent prevention of malaria is accomplished in two ways: First and best, by the thorough drainage of all stagnant pools of water, and second, by keeping the surface of such pools covered with petroleum, what is known as light fuel oil, or even the crude petroleum being better and cheaper than ordinary kerosene The film of oil prevents the larvæ from breathing and smothers them. The quantity necessary is one ounce or two tablespoonfuls to every fifteen square feet of surface, repeated every two weeks. This oil method was employed with great success last year by the city of Winchester Va., and our town of Tarboro has recently shown a most commendable spirit of enterprise in adopting it. Some care and a little expense in securing protection against mosquitoes and in providing a supply of pure drinking water will practically insure against malaria.

To those interested in this subject I cordially commend a very interesting and valuable book on mosquitoes written in popular and entertaining style by Dr. L. O. Howard, the Chief Entomologist of the United States, and published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, at a cost of $1.64, postpaid.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Lincoln's Offhand Way.

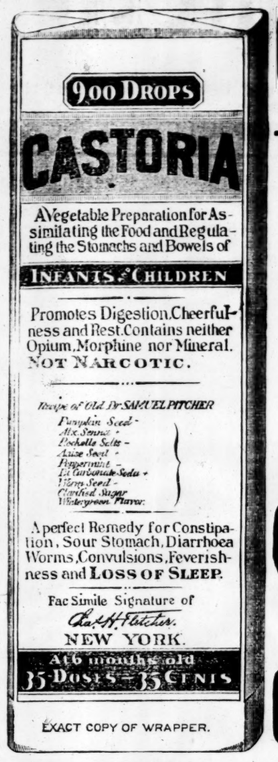
In 1861, when Mr. Lincoln was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as president, his train stopped at Rochester, Pa., a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. Mr. Lincoln alighted from the car to stretch his long limbs by walking on the station platform. His identity became known to the townspeople assembled there, and a friendly conversation with him ensued.

In reply to a reference to the threatening political outlook he said, "Oh, no one has been hurt yet."

Seeing a tall man in the crowd, Mr. Lincoln remarked that he and the man were of about the same height and proposed that they measure. They took off their hats and stood together, back to back, while some one placed a hand above their heads and found Mr. Lincoln to be slightly the taller.

Mrs. Drew's Opinion of Edwin Booth.

Edwin Booth had a very sweet character and a charming manner at rehearsals, which he detested. I think, after Hamlet, his Bertuccio in the "Fool's Revenge" was his finest representation. He threw his whole soul into it, and it was indeed a performance to be remembered.—Mrs. John Drew in Scribner's.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Opens its 23rd Annual Session Monday, Sept. 16th, 1901.
FIVE COURSES OF STUDY.
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IV. Business Course,
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Diplomas awarded on completion of any of the courses of study. Students admitted by certificate to the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest and Trinity Colleges without examination.
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an Industrial and Training School for boys and young men, will begin its annual session Oct. 1st, 1901.
Young men desiring to go to school and pay in part with work may write to us AT ONCE. Twenty-one are desired immediately; 6 for farm work, 6 for carpenter's work, 4 for masonry and plastering 4 for painting and 1 or 2 for printing.
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Annual expenses $100 to $140; for non-residents of the State $160. Faculty of 30 members. Practice and Observation School of about 250 pupils. To secure board in the dormitories all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15th. Session opens September 19th.
Correspondence invited from those desiring competent teachers and stenographers.
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In Agriculture, Engineering, Mechanic Arts and Cotton Manufacturing; a combination of theory and practice, of study and manual training. Tuition $20 a year. Total expense, including clothing and board, $125. Thirty teachers, 302 students. Next session begins September 4th.
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I offer the following properties for sale:
No. 1. 200 acre farm, 75 acres improved, good dwelling, good barn and other out houses.
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" 12. 1 lot, good house 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 13 1 lot good location.
" 14. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
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" 20. 1 tract of timber land 320 acres.
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" 22. 2 lots on Church street, fine location for residence.
" 23. 1 farm close to city 189 acres. Good building, fine land.
" 24. 1 house on Church street, nice large house, 9 rooms, good location, pleasant home, big bargain.
Various other farms and city property too numerous to mention can be had on very easy terms.

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business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.
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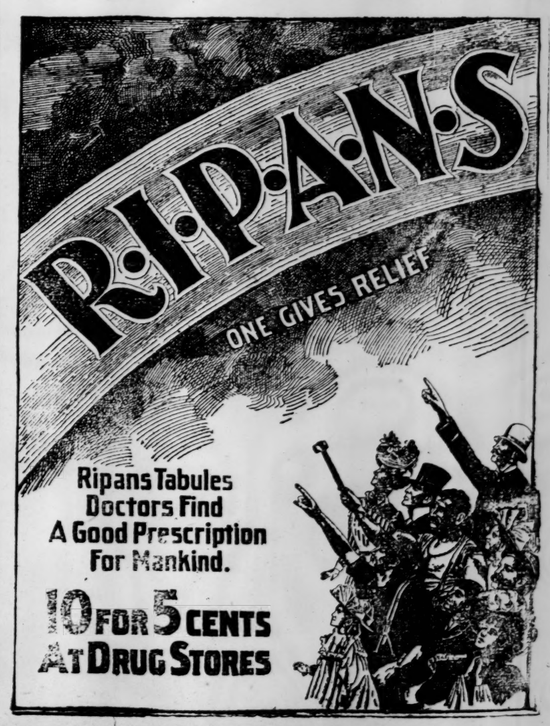

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Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A L Pendleton, W M Baxter, J B Culpepper, J B Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, R B Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Forebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A C. Bell Assistant, J C Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P W McMullan; Street Commissioner, J F Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John B Griggs; Harbor Master, J Modlin.

Collector of Customs—Paleman John.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

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Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

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LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Griggs, W. M.; C. W. Grimes, S. W.; C. L. Barnard, J. W.; W. M. Mann Treas.; L. C. Oakley, Sec. Meets Tuesday nights.

Tainla Encampment No. 8; J P Simpson, C P; P D Teriday, S. W.; T. T. Whitcomb, H.P.; H H Hayman, J. W.; H O Hill, Scribe; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; J P Simpson, N G; W F Keaton, V G; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; R E Black, Financial Secretary; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knight's of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; F. B. Wilson Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A C Garrett Sachem; E F Sawyer sr. Sagamore; F G Thompson, jr. Sagamore; Wesley Williams' Prophet W Ron Goodwin, Chief of Records, R. B. White, K. of W Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White, J. F. Newbold, Keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S L Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Reid and E V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, Surveyor, J C Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
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AGENCY

Carolinian Bldg.
Elizabeth City, - - N. C.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, August 15, 1901.

NOTE.

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

A Matter of Form.

In
days
long
ago (in
the six-
ties you
know) when
Grandma
went walking
she held
her skirts so.

What
would she
say if she
saw girls
today with
skirts
clutched
so tightly they
all
look
this
way.

—New York Sun.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Jones, Raper & Co., have a word for you. See them!

Last month walked off with the cake as the hottest July on record.

Betsy wants a bath tub and wants it bad. Hustle up the water-works.

Work out your free delivery route, and send same to Congressman Small.

"As You Like It," that is the way that drinks are mixed at the Standard Pharmacy.

A Great Opportunity.

A great opportunity for every young man, by moderate outlay to place himself on the road to wealth, is offered by the New York Life Ins. Co. The Endowment Policy is especially adapted to this purpose.

A General Complaint Voiced.

The Comptroller of the Treasury reports an increase of $53,595,000 in the circulating medium during the past fiscal year. But there doesn't seem to be any extraordinary amount of it circulating in this part of the vineyard.—Wilmington Star.

Value of Confederate Bonds.

A good deal of state discussion has been produced by Treasurer Lacy's recent declaration that certain Confederate bonds issued July 1st, 1862, for the construction of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, are still redeemable at a certain cash value.

One Editor's Opinion.

The Spanish Inquisition was thought to have lost its last admirer till it was ascertained that the old monks had reappeared in the garb of Southern politicians. Mr. Walter Page knows them as they are and is being abused for telling on them. We for one shake with him.—Morganton Herald.

A Record Breaker.

Guilford county has a citizen who is proud of the fact that he has been married six times and is the father of fifty-eight children. In the lot are four pairs of twins and one set of triplets. One wife was the mother of twenty-one of the children. The man is 58 years old and will marry his seventh wife this week.

Civil Service Examinations.

The civil service commission will hold a series of examinations in North Carolina this fall for positions in the departmental service at Washington. The times and places designated are: Raleigh, October 10th and 12th; Wilmington, September 22nd and 25th; Statesville, October 4th; Greensboro, September 23rd; Asheville, October 7th.

J. S. Wilcox Dead.

James S. Wilcox of Kehukee, Pasquotank county, departed this life Saturday, August 10th. Mr. Wilcox was the victim of a complicated case of typhoid fever. The interment took place at Kehukee Sunday. Mr. Wilcox was in his fifty-sixth year. He leaves four children, two boys and two girls, surviving him. His estate consists of considerable landed property in the lower county, also a life-insurance provision.

Improvement in A. & M.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is now in charge of the State Board of Agriculture which took control June 1st. The board is determined to make the Agricultural Department of this college equal to any in the United States, and bring its opportunities within reach of every boy in North Carolina, however poor he may be, provided he is moral, energetic, ambitious and capable of receiving an education. To this end the board has already taken most important action.

The number of the faculty has been increased, and a hundred and twenty agricultural scholarships, tuition and room-rent included, are offered to worthy applicants.

Chamber of Commerce.

Pursuant to a circulated petition a mass-meeting was called at the Court House last Monday evening for the object of organizing a Chamber of Commerce for this city. Though the petition was generally signed, the attendance at the meeting was but small. After a brief discussion it was decided to perfect organization of the chamber and to make application for a charter for the same. A committee consisting of Dr. A. L. Pendleton, P. H. Williams and P. W. McMullan was appointed for this purpose. It was decided to assess each petitioner a small fee to defray necessary expense of organization. An adjournment was then made subject to the call of the temporary chairman, Dr. Pendleton, for the object of final organization. A Chamber of Commerce, representing the organization of commercial interests is indeed needed in this city. The general spirit of indifference manifested has, however, up to this time, resulted in the death of all such undertakings. Business men, in the past, have been too self-centered, and have preferred to go it alone, decrying organization. It is to be hoped that this movement may inaugurate the dawn of a new era. A properly organized Chamber of Commerce could be made a useful instrument in the upbuilding of the city and the improvement of public utilities.

Important Litigation Removed.

Judge Thomas R. Purnell, of the United States District and Circuit Court, issued an order on the 8th, requiring that the cases of Harvey Terry vs. Thomas G. Skinner, T. G. Tuttle vs. Harvey Terry, and Harvey Terry against Lillian F. Malor et al. be tried in the court at Raleigh instead of at Elizabeth City.

The petitioner, Harvey Terry, a resident of Columbus, Ohio, argued, as a cause for change of venue to Raleigh, alleged local prejudice existing in this locality against him and in favor of Thomas G. Skinner, an ex-congressman, State senator and prominent man in this section. Opposition was made to the motion on the grounds of convenience to parties and economy in securing witnesses and records. The court decided however, that it was best to have the causes tried on neutral ground, Raleigh, where there could be no just cause for even a suspicion of injustice.

Come South! Ye Suffering Sinners.

There is but one thing of which we may be certain, and that is that the south is the salubrious part of the union. Just now the hunter for a cool place should come south. Here he would find the gentle breezes playing sometimes into the force of a gale, rendering futile the effort of the sun to be too sportive with the people. In the summer the south is a resort from the heat, and in the winter it is the place in which to find warmth. In every season we have just the right proportion for comfort, and as soon as the fact becomes known to those more unfortunately situated they will come piling down to enjoy what we have.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Big Meeting Month.

August is the great "big meeting" month in the country. The farmers will soon have laid by their crops, and will then have leisure to gather at the churches and listen to the expounding of the Word by their faithful pastors. These big meetings" play a very impostant part in the social, as well as the religious, life of the people of the country. After the wear and tear of making a crop nothing could be more refreshing than these annual gatherings of the farmers and their wives and children. —Ex.

Eastern District Collection.

District Attorney Bernard in speaking of the collection of fines, forfeitures, etc., in the United States court said that at the last term of the United States District Court in Raleigh there was paid in to Uncle Sam's treasury something like twelve thousand dollars from fines, penalties and forfeitures, the largest amount ever collected in this district to say nothing of the courts at Elizabeth City, New Bern and Wilmington.

This is a fine showing; and the courts are being run under the calendar system inaugurated by Mr. Bernard at about one-third less cost.

A Pertinent Question.

The following from the Durham Herald:

"If the company that went on Major Martin's bond escapes liability owing to investigations by a legislative committee, who stands the loss, Father Worth or the legislature?"

Not by any means an impertinent enquiry. It has occurred to us there was both sound moral law at least, if not legal precedent, for State assumption of this loss so far as it might relate to the Treasurer.—Raleigh Post.

How Do You Like It?

The four new judges, Winston, Neal, Justice and Jones, appointed by Gov. Aycock, drew the first warrants for their salaries last week. Each warrant was for $229.16, being for salary and traveling expenses.

We are now paying over five thousand dollars a month for Democratic "justice." How do you like it?—**Chatham Citizen.**

"Aycock Grass."

While Morehead City week before last, we were amused at a conversation between ex-Gov. Jarvis and Mr. Washington Duke, he like ourselves had noticed the grassy condition of the crops down east, and remarked to Gov. Jarvis that the Democrats had run the niggers out and that the "Aycock Grass" was taking them, and it's a fact; the worst looking crops we have ever seen. Much of the land has been thrown out of cultivation. These eastern people will have to go into the live stock business. Thousands of cattle could be raised down there on that fine grass. —Davie Record.

Talk of a Test Case.

Now there is talk of a suit to test the ruling of the State Tax Commission in regard to the taxation of bank stock—holding that owners of such stock cannot deduct from it their debts, but must pay taxes on its full value.

A very different practice has prevailed in this State for many years and some lawyers still hold the belief the new ruling will not be sustained by the courts. This has caused talk of a test case to have the question settled.—Ex.

Big Deal in Swamp Land.

Quite a large deal has recently been made in swamp lands in Beaufort and Craven counties. Dr. O. D. Jackson, of Norfolk, manipulated the deal, selling the 12,000 or more acres to a Mr. Marvin, of Ohio, who proposes to canal the property, which is heavily timbered with cypress and gum, and establish a plant for staves and veneering purposes. It is thought he will build a tram road to the property. In fact, this will be a necessity.—News & Observer.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:18 and will set to-night at 6:50.—Weather fair and warm followed by rain is the weekly prognostication.—Thursday evening a number of the socially inclined were the victims and a mournful drift on the Pasquotank. —Miss Margaret Curran, one of Oxford's fair little ladies, is the guest of Miss Irene Allen on Road st.—Miss Makely of Edenton is visiting Miss Flora on Main st.—We are pleased to hear that Mr. Henry Martin Fearing, who has been confined to his home on Lawrence st., by an unfortunate weakness of the heart, is now enjoying greatly improved health.—Long distance telephone connection with Norfolk is now secured for this city.—The Baptist Sunday School excursion to Virginia Beach Friday was largely attended. We understand that over $200 was cleared by the same.—Our local sidewalks call for attention. Many of them are converted into clayey quag-mires by every passing shower. Those that are paved have numerous holes and breaks in the same. Good sidewalks would be appreciated by everybody.

O for a dip in an Arctic sea,
A dive to the ultimate pole
Where the rugged bear
From his freezing lair
Comes out for an icy stroll!

Thus sings the perspiring poet.—We regret to hear that Mrs. Geo. W. Ward on upper and Miss Greenleaf on lower Main st., are confined to their respective homes by the summer enemy, malarial fever.—The Rev. R. C. Beaman is back from San Francisco where he has been attending the Epworth League Conference.—It is with pleasure that we note the enthusiasm with which our local contemporaries are joining in the crusade for public water-works and sewerage. We need them badly. Let us not wait until an epidemic still further and forcibly demonstrates this need. —Mrs. M. G. Bell and daughter Miss Lucy, are visiting in Edenton.—Miss Birdie Kramer, a popular young lady who has been pursuing a business course at a Norfolk college, is once more at home.—Prof. Howell of the Washington (N. C.,) graded school is in the city assisting Prof. S. L. Sheep in conducting the Teachers Institute which opened here Monday. Howell is a State University man, and one of the leading young educators of the district.—At last the street sprinkler is in operation! It's a little late in the game, but then "better late than never." The CAROLINIAN started the agitation in favor of the sprinkler last April. It took a long time to wake things up, but finally we succeeded in arousing public interest, and two of our leading merchants did the rest. Now for waterworks, good roads and rural free delivery.—The Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell of Wilmington will deliver an address before the Teachers Institute in the Court House this evening. The public are cordially invited. An oratorical feast may be expected. Mr. Blackwell occupied the Baptist pulpit here Sunday and charmed his many hearers with eloquent words.—There is little consolation, this warm weather, in the following jingle:—

"Hot times, bretherin,'
Ter the Jasper sea;
But hit ain't so hot
Ez hits gwine ter be!

Summer a-brilin'
You en me;
But hit ain't so hot
Ez hit's gwine ter be.

—James Lane a ten-year-old boy, was drowned while swimming from one of the local wharves here Friday. He was the son of Mrs. James Lane, a widow lady of Nixinton, and was visiting his grandmother in this city at the time of the accident. The mother, who was confined to a sick bed in her Nixinton home at the time of the fatal happening, has our sincere sympathy. A local ordinance should be passed prohibiting boys of tender age from bathing from the docks.—Gen. W. P. Roberts of Gatesville, **Chief Marshal of the next State Fair has tendered an appointment as assistant Marshal to I. M. Meeekins Esq., of this city.**—City ordinances have been adopted requiring property owners to destroy all weeds upon their premises, also making it unlawful for any person to loaf or stand around the door of any church during religious services. The sinners will now have to take their gospel straight or not at all.—Mrs Paul J. Bungart with her father W. J. Mercer Esq., are in attendance on the Buffalo Exposition. —The Misses Aydlett entertained a number of their friends at a reception at their home on Main street Monday evening.—Last Monday was "blue Monday" in very truth. The ice-man failed to put in an appearance and in consequence many a thirsty soul was sad.—Our little city is aglow with good fellowship, and our streets are thronged with strangers, delegates to the fifty-fourth annual grand encampment of the I. O. O F. of North Carolina now in session here. The local lodge is doing the bounteous-host act. Betsy, though somewhat bedraggled by the continuous showers, joyously extends the glad hand to the brethren.—The editor acknowledge a pleasant call from J. H. Parker, of Perquimans on Tuesday, and also from Capt J. G. Harris of Fairfield. The latter reports a fearful fatality, blind staggers, among the horses of his locality.

CATARRH WASH Two month's treatment of Catarrh of the head and nose for 50c. Best and simplest remedy ever discovered. Booklet and sample for 2 cents. ATLANTA PREPARATION CO. 113 N. PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Paul J. Bungart,

o——ARCHITECT.——o

Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.
ELIZABETH CITY, - - - N. C.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.
Telephone 17,

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

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Staple and Fancy

Groceries

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits. Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

The Colored Column.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

After a short while spent in Hampton, Va., and vicinity ye reporter is back again.

Mr. Hugh Cole has returned to Washington after a few days spent here.

Miss Cora Whidbee of Norfolk is spending a short while in the city the guest of Miss Edith Lee on Road St

Rev W J Herritage of Edenton was in the city Sunday and occupied the pulpit of St Philip's Chapel.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Mrs Mamie Reeks of Adair, spent a short while in the city last week.

Mr and Mrs John Lee have returned from New York.

An excursion from Norfolk to this place by way of the Dismal Swamp Canal, came down Tuesday and returned Wednesday.

Rev J A Fleming has returned home after spenaing two weeks in Virginia engaged in revival meetings.

Mrs Mattie E Henley, nee Newby, formerly of this place but now of Brooklyn, is visiting her people here.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Miss L C Fleming and Prof J H M Butler were in Portsmouth last week to attend the Fleming Stallings marriage.

Prof P W Moore left Saturday for Windsor to conduct a teachers' institute there.

Work on the annex to the State Normal School building is progressing rapidly. Efforts are being made to have it completed by the opening of the next session.

Mr Philip McDonald, a prominent society and business man of Edenton was in the city the other day.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION Regulate liver and bowels, cure sick headache, never sicken, weaken or gripe. Eat 'em like candy. 10c, 25c, 50c. All druggists. Sample free. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

Elizabeth City State Normal School.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Eleventh Annual Session begins Monday, September 2, 1901, and continues thirty-eight weeks.

Under general supervision of Supt. Public Instruction and State Board of Examiners.

Faculty is composed of four, thoroughly qualified instructors.

Educates and trains both Sexes for Teachers. Excellent course of study. Careful attention given to morals and conduct of students. Good library; building will be improved.

Board $6.50 per month; Tuition free; students enter any time; must be 15 years of age; may furnish board and pay $1.50 per month for room.

For Catalogue and other information, Address,
Principal P. W MOORE, A. M.

Only 15 Days More

The blunt facts are that we have got to clear out our spring and summer goods to make room for our fall and winter stock and will give you goods for less than cost, to the manufacturers. Here goes all of our low cut shoes, for Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Children.

CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS

Summer shirt neck wear and gents underwear. Straw hats for men and boys come early EVERYBODY.

JONES, RAPER, & CO.,

54 Cor. Main and Water Sts, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH

But like everything else it should be the genuine article. Real economy in buying consists largely in getting good goods. If you would practice it with reference to your

Grocery

purchases and desire at the same time to live on the best that the grocery world furnishes, you cannot strike the road quicker than by way of giving us your order today.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WHEW!!!!

AIN'T IT HOT?

But the "boy who guessed right," and all the wise people who know how to keep cool and who appreciate a good thing, will be found enjoying a delightful glass of

PURE SODA WATER, SHERBERT, CREAM

OR OTHER DELICIOUS BEVERIDGES AT OUR

UP-TO-DATE FOUNTAIN.

Remember we are headquarters for

LITHIA WATER

STANDARD - PHARMACY,

Prescriptions a Specialty

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

Seasonable Suggestions!

REFRIGERATORS—We are again offering "Special Refrigerators." We have tried them; others have tried them. They are satisfactory and the price, quality considered, cannot be beat. Porcelain lined water tanks are a good feature. A good refrigerator such as the "Special" will save enough food in a season to pay for it's cost

HAMMOCKS—Make these summer days pass more comfortably and we have the kind you want. 75c to $2.75.

HAMMOCK CHAIRS—for porch or lawn.—They are comfortable, inexpensive and durable.

PORCH ROCKERS—At this season out-of-doors is the place to spend much of your time most comfortably, so get some porch rockers. The kind that look well and are easy. We have them.

MATTRESSES—Since one-third of your life is spent in bed; spend it comfortably. Get a good mattress and that is a Felt Mattress. Felt Mattresses are clean and stay so. Felt Mattresses are comfortable—the easist bed made. Felt Mattresses are durable—one lasts a life time. Felt Mattresses are beautiful. There are various Felt Mattresses but none, at any price, are better than ours. We sell them under an iron-clad guarantee to satisfy you.

FANCY GOODS—Pictures, Medallions, Bisque-figures, Austrian Bob-ware, Vases, Peaques, Toilet-pieces, Pin Trays, Candle Sticks. They are perfect goods and suitable for presents for your most fastidious friends or to adorn your most elegantly furnished rooms, but because we have only these few pieces we are offering them in two assortments at 25c and 50c each. Many pieces cost much more.

P. W. MELICK.

A GHOST STORY!

But it's about a ghost that was not. It's the tale of the ghost of a show a man didn't have when he was looking for something better than the "best"—the kind of printing we do. There is nothing better and, in the long run, there is nothing cheaper.

The North Carolinian,
The Best in Printing.

PRICES

Our suits will stand the summer sun,
But our prices melt and the profits run
Into the pockets of those who come
To this summer sale, which has just begun.

We want to close out all broken lots in every department, so as to facilitate the work of stock taking. If you want

GENUINE BARGAINS

come now, We'd rather count the money than the goods, and you can

Make a Dollar do double duty by Attending our Pre-Inventory Sale.

M. WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

STATUS OF STEEL STRIKE

Conference Between Morgan and Shaffer Ends in a Disagreement.

IT IS A FIGHT TO A FINISH

Absolute Power to Call Out All the Union Employes of the Billion-Dollar Steel Trust Placed in Amalgamated President's Hands—All Negotiations Broken Off and Both Sides Defiant.

New York City.—Negotiations for the settlement of the steel strike came to an end in this city when leaders of the strike refused to accept the terms offered by J. Pierpont Morgan. President Shaffer and fourteen other members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association met Mr. Morgan and other representatives of the United States Steel Corporation in the office of C. M. Schwab, at No. 71 Broadway, about noon. The conference ended abruptly in an hour.

The Executive Board, after failing to get any concessions at the meeting, announced through Secretary Williams that the strike would be continued and that orders would be given to the union men employed by the National Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company and the National Tube Company to go on strike. On the other hand, the mill owners will seek to open their mills as opportunity offers and to keep them open without the assistance of the union.

Not a man on either side doubts that the conflict will be long and bitterly fought, and all because neither side would recede one iota from the position it had assumed.

It was Mr. Morgan who laid the ultimatum before the association's men. It was he who told them that they must accept his proposition, or else fight to the end. Not only did the men reject these propositions, but they submitted a counter ultimatum, the terms of which are so sweeping that they must have known from the outset that they never would be accepted by the other side.

In Pittsburg and throughout the great steel making region of the Middle West the failure of the conference was not unexpected. One steel man waited in Pittsburg at the telephone until he got news of the breaking of the armistice, with the additional information that the United States Steel Corporation would devote its time and money to driving the Amalgamated Association out of all its mills. "Good!" he ejaculated That was all. He started out with a smiling face to prepare for the fray

This feeling was general among all the steel managers in Pittsburg. They welcomed the conflict. The workmen were equally ready. Meetings were held in all the strike centres, and there were rallies at two score other places in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois.

According to a Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association who attended the New York conference, President Schwab alone prevented a settlement of the differences. Seven mills divide the union and the Trust. According to the President of the Executive Committee, in whose hands the whole matter has been placed, every man within the influence of the organization will have to quit his place and everything that can be done will be done to prevent the Trust from running its mills.

In the meeting that followed the rejection of the Association's proposition by J. Pierpont Morgan, President Shaffer was made dictator; his is the power and his the responsibility to make the war; and he has declared himself.

Shaffer reiterated confidentally his oft-made prediction that the Steel Trust could not secure non-union men in sufficient numbers to operate any of its mills in which a strike is declared. When the possible importation of negroes from the South was suggested he said the negro steel workers down there were well organized.

President Shaffer, in an interview, said: "The time has come when we must decide whether unionism is to stand or fall. Peace negotiations with Mr. John Pierpont Morgan are off for good. We have no further engagement to meet with the United States Steel Corporation. We will not try to secure another peace conference. We are through with the negotiations and any future attempt to secure a settlement of the strike will have to come from the Steel Trust. We are satisfied with the progress of the strike up to date. We have not lost a bit of ground, and there have been many gains which do not show on the surface."

In its inception the struggle between the Billion Dollar Steel Trust and the Amalgamated Association exactly parallels the preliminaries for national war. Diplomatic relations have been broken off and obvious preparations for the economic struggle are under way.

Cresceus Trots in 2.02 1-4.

Cresceus's wonderful mile at Cleveland, 2.02¾, made one week ago, was excelled by himself at Columbus, Ohio, by a half second in the most phenomenal exhibition of speed, courage and gameness the world ever witnessed. The bare figures of the mile and its several parts, 0.29¾, 0.59¾, 1.30¼, 2.02¼, tell the marvellous tale more emphatically, concisely and impressively than words can tell it.

Stung Dead by Mosquitoes.

William Maher, aged seventy, has been stung to death by mosquitoes in a swamp near his home at Nanticoke, Md. Maher went to the village for tobacco. On his return he lost his way. Swarms of mosquitoes settled upon him. He was found dead by a searching party. His face was swollen beyond recognition.

Lord Roberts Gets $500,000.

A grant of $500,000 to Lord Roberts was voted after an acrimonious debate in the British House of Commons.

Ended "Misspent Life" at Sixteen.

Louis Scheurmann, of Omaha, Neb., having just passed his sixteenth birthday, left a note that he had come to the end of a misspent life and swallowed strychnine. He died within an hour. Scheurmann had been employed as a bell boy in Lincoln, but had lately held no position.

Porto Rico Halts Investors.

It is reported that the executive council of Porto Rico has discouraged American investments in the island by imposing such heavy royalties on franchises that the investors have dropped negotiations.

Bloody Battle in Venezuela.

The Venezuelan Government announces that a force of invaders under General Rangel Garbiras, including twenty-two battalions of the Colombian army, was repulsed by the Government troops and compelled to fall back across the frontier after twenty-eight hours' fighting, July 28 and July 29. It is officially asserted that the invaders lost 900 men, the Government troops losing 300.

There is a Garbage Trust.

A garbage trust controls the contracts in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston.

NEW TOWN OF LAWTON

Gains Four Thousand Population in Four Days.

Miss Beals, the Lucky Farm Winner Takes Charge of the Bad Men of the New Town.

Lawton, Oklahoma.—Ten thousand men and women are here struggling for fortune or a living. Lawton, in four days, has gained 4000 inhabitants. Hundreds and hundreds of these are disconsolate, almost penniless men who tried the Government land lottery and failed to win a prize. They are here to make a living, if they can, at anything they can.

Thousands of others are here with games of chance, merchandise and liquors, all eager to win a fortune in a boom town. All the elements of an El Dorado settlement are here. Political questions are already stirring men to jealousy.

Wagons and buggies of every description of overland transportation brought homesteaders and speculators into Lawton at the rate of 400 an hour.

Government officials estimated that there were six miles of tents surrounding Lawton. The two thoroughfares on the east and south sides of the town site became congested early in the afternoon, and it took an hour to drive through them.

Even under these conditions there was no disorder. The good nature which has characterized the big gatherings at El Reno and Fort Sill prevails in Lawton. Men walking in the streets and hemmed in by prairie schooners joked each other about being run over in a great city. Fakirs sold soap when there was scarcely enough water to drink, and an undertaker who tried to bring coffins through the congested streets was jeered until he manifested a disposition to supply corpses for his wares.

The new Postmaster, Edgar White, of Arkansas City, Kan., had a hearty reception. He brought with him eight large tents and will begin business with the new town.

Democrats held a mass meeting in the Court House square. During the day the report was circulated that only residents of Oklahoma would be permitted to vote at the municipal election.

The politicians have looked up the law and found that six months' residence in Oklahoma and one month in a ward are required in order to vote.

Prospective homesteaders are having their share of trouble. They cannot locate their claims, because there is no way of finding out where those who come before them will select. Miss Mattie Helen Beals, the Wichita telephone girl who drew second choice of farms in the new Kiowa and Comanche country, has become City Marshal of the new town of Lawton to take the place of Bat Carr, the present officer. Mr. Carr was relieved of his gun because he wanted to start too many fights and run the new town in a wide-open manner.

She hopes to tame the outlaws and bad men without having to shoot any, although she will go well armed at all times. She will suppress all gambling houses, if possible.

DOWAGER EMPRESS FREDERICK DEAD

Mother of the German Emperor Succumbs to Cancer.

Cronberg.—The Dowager Empress Frederick died at 6.15 p. m. She had been at death's door for days and the end was momentarily expected.

The Dowager Empress, eldest child of Victoria, who died of cancer, had been called the most unhappy woman in all Europe. She was heart-broken at the death of her husband, Fred-

DOWAGER EMPRESS FREDERICK.

erick the Noble, himself a victim of cancer, and her last days were full of bitterness. She was unloved by the people, as she herself knew, for she recently said:

"I mean to live as long as I can. But when I die no one will be sorry, least of all myself."

Her health had been rapidly failing for some time and she was too ill to go to her dying mother's bedside. She was nearly sixty-one years old.

Emperor William, the Empress, Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Eitel Frederick and Prince August William arrived early and were at the bedside of the Empress Dowager Frederick.

Other royal personages who arrived later are King Edward and his Queen, Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, Prince and Princess Friedrich Carl of Hesse and the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece.

Boer Commandant Killed.

The Boer Commandant Froneman was killed in a fight in the Orange River Colony; the British captured a Boer convoy of seventy wagons.

Steel Trust Stocks Fall.

Non-union mills at Hyde Park, Penn., and Wellsville, Ohio, were opened by the Steel Trust without disorder. Steel Trust stocks shrank on the same day $35,750,000, despite the vigorous support of the $200,000,000 pool recently organized.

Aguinaldo's Successor Confident.

A proclamation to the Filipinos signed by Malvar, Aguinaldo's recognized successor, promises to keep up the war and expresses hope of ultimate victory.

Sporting Brevities.

Over $60,000 has already been paid in purses for cycle races this season.

Asbury Park is to have one of the grand circuit championship bicycle meets.

W. A. Larned defeated Beals C. Wright at tennis for Longwood Challenge Cups.

M. D. Whitman and Davis and Ward expect to compete in tennis contests abroad next season.

Harry Elks is leading all the motor-paced riders just now, and none of them seem to be able to take his measure.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in an interview specially cabled from Glasgow, denied that he was going to purchase race horses, and announced his intention to build a new yacht.

The twenty-mile motor-paced race on the Revere (Mass.) bicycle track between Jimmy Michael and Eddie McDuffee was won by Michael by seven and one-quarter laps, his time being 33.05 3-5.

Short-distance paced riding is likely to become a great feature of bicycle racing in the near future. Racing one, three or four miles behind the big pacing machines is hot stuff and furnishes lots of excitement.

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY

Crowded Block in Philadelphia Scene of Disaster.

SCORES BURIED IN THE DEBRIS

Five Buildings Wrecked and the Inmates Subjected to the Horrors of Fire and Collapsing Walls—Sleeping Families Are Blown Into the Air—Adjacent Buildings Destroyed.

Philadelphia, Penn.—A terrific explosion in a block of six buildings in Locust street, above Tenth, completely wrecked five of the structures and caused the death of twenty or more persons. More than two score of others were more or less seriously injured. Several of those taken to the hospital will die. It is estimated that at least thirty-five persons were in the five buildings when the explosion occurred.

The buildings were occupied as follows: Locust street, No. 1008, Houseman's pool and billiard rooms; No. 1010, Morris Rosenthal's second-hand clothing store, occupied by Rosenthal, his wife and five children; No. 1012, William Jones's colored restaurant, occupied by Jones and about fifteen boarders; No. 1014, George McClemmy's grocery store, occupied by McClemmy, clerk and servant girl; No. 1016, Patrick Quigley's grocery store, occupied by Quigley, his wife, three children and his uncle; No. 1018, Albert Mountain's grocery and meat store, occupied by Mountain, his mother, sister and a clerk.

The explosion occurred about 9.30 o'clock p. m. What exploded and how it happened is not known at this time, but it is believed to have been a barrel of gasolene in one of the three grocery stores. With the exception of No. 1008, the front walls of the buildings were blown outward into the street, while the floors and the roofs were blown upward and fell straight to the ground. Almost every building in a radius of two blocks about the scene of the explosion had windows shattered and otherwise were damaged.

A terrible cry went up from the ruins the moment the explosion occurred. Women, children and men, occupants of the wrecked houses, could be seen crawling from the wreckage, while the agonizing cries of others unable to save themselves also filled the air.

From all the surrounding buildings injured persons came running and fell in the street unconscious. To add to the horror fire started in the wreck the moment it settled to the ground, and in less than five minutes the great pile was burning fiercely. A general alarm was turned in for fire apparatus and ambulances, and in the meantime the work of rescue was begun by those in the neighborhood that were not injured. Here and there a person was dragged from the ruins before the fire could reach the victim, several lives being saved by this prompt work.

When the firemen reached the scene the flames had made great headway and were igniting the buildings across the street. The fire, however, was soon under control.

The work of digging away the ruins was then begun in earnest. Near the edge of the wreckage several colored men were taken out and sent to the hospitals. While the firemen and policemen were digging and hauling away heavy timbers in several sections of the wreckage cries were heard coming from the cellar of Mountain's grocery store. Fifty men, with rope and tackle, immediately were put to work at that point and pulled away the roofing and flooring which had fallen into a massed heap.

While the work of rescue was going on in the exploded block hospital attendants and others made a search of all the damaged houses on the opposite side of the street, and almost a score of persons were taken to various hospitals from these places.

The Jefferson and the Pennsylvania hospitals, which are nearest to the scene of the explosion, soon were crowded with the injured.

The buildings containing the poolrooms, clothing store and the restaurant were three-story brick structures, while the others were two and one-half stories.

GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER KILLED.

Street Car Accident in Front of Executive Mansion at Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala.—Miss Carrie Jones, twenty years of age, daughter of Governor Thomas G. Jones, was run over and killed by a street car in front of the Executive Mansion. The accident was witnessed by the Governor.

The daughter for a long time has been afflicted with nervous trouble which took the form of sudden spells of dementia or an uncontrollable desire to run. She required constant attention.

She sprang out of the gate heedless of her father's call to stop. Her brother followed. She ran directly to the car, which was coming down hill at full speed, and reached for the front end, at which she grasped in vain. Her father, leaning helplessly on his crutches, saw her strike the car. He turned away his eyes just in time to miss the sight as she was thrown violently down and entangled in the wheels. She was dragged nearly a block. She was dead when the motorman, who lost control of the car for a moment, brought it to a stop.

To Resume, Says Phillips.

George H. Phillips, of Chicago, the corn speculator, gave out a statement in which he says that the George H. Phillips Company, which temporarily suspended, will resume business; that through bad bookkeeping it has overpaid its customers $200,000; that $200,000 is due it from accounts carried, and that every claim will be met.

End of British Manoeuvres.

The British naval manoeuvres ended in a "victory" for the "enemy."

News of the Toilers.

Detroit, Mich., has a union of marine divers.

Miners in Missouri have had their wages raised.

Servant girls in Chicago have formed a union with 330 members.

The summer dullness has fallen on the building trades in Philadelphia.

Striking ice wagon drivers, of Columbus, Ohio, have won their fight for a ten-hour day.

United Mine Workers, with the help of "Mother" Jones, will try to organize all West Virginia miners.

Silk weavers at Paterson, N. J., have decided not to order a general strike.

Efforts are making to form a company to build a temple for labor organizations in Wilmington, Del.

Pressed glassware factories of the American Flint Glass Manufacturers' Association started up, giving work to 20,000 men.

All tonnage men employed by the Penn Iron Company, Lancaster, Penn., have received a wage increase from $3.50 to $3.75.

The members of the Meat-Handlers' Union sent letters to the large packing companies declaring that they would refuse to work with non-union men.

SCHLEY COURT COMPLETE

Rear-Admiral Howison Appointed to Succeed Kimberly, Relieved

Commander Schroeder and Lieutenant Wells, Schley's Secretary on the Brooklyn, Among the Witnesses.

Washington, D. C.—The court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of Rear-Admiral Schley in the war with Spain was completed by the appointment of Rear-Admiral Henry L. Howison, as the third member, to succeed Admiral Kimberly, who was relieved.

Rear-Admiral Howison's name was one of the several submitted to the Navy Department by Captain Parker, associate counsel for Rear-Admiral Schley. Rear-Admiral Howison is now at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and has notified the Navy Department that he will be able to serve. He also avers that he has not at any time expressed himself in regard to the controversy.

The Navy Department has already begun the summoning of witnesses to appear before the court. A list of persons whom Rear-Admiral Schley desired to have examined was received from him several days ago. It contained the names of Commander Seaton Schroeder, now Governor of Guam, and Lieutenant B. W. Wells, Jr. Lieutenant Wells was a staff officer on the Brooklyn during the Santiago campaign and acted as Schley's private secretary. He is now in Europe on leave and orders will be issued in a few days directing his return.

An order has already been prepared at the Department directing Commander Schroeder to return to the United States to appear before the court. The order was cabled to Rear-Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, with instructions to forward at once to Guam by the Yorktown.

The Department is preparing orders for other witnesses on foreign stations directing them to return without delay, so as to be on hand on September 12, when the court will begin its work.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY ON STAGE.

Jealous Leading Man Kills the Star Actress and Himself.

Omaha, Neb.—The rehearsal of a lurid melodrama in a theatre here ended in a double tragedy. Thad Brookie, the stage hero, shot and killed Mrs. Millie Lighthawk, the leading woman, and then turned the gun upon himself, with fatal effect. The shooting grew out of the jealousy of Brookie, who objected to the real kisses used in rehearsal by Bert Adams, the second man. The drama under rehearsal was the "Arizona Female Bandit," written by Mrs. Lighthawk, who has had considerable stage experience under the name of Millie Allen. Mrs. Lighthawk herself took the title role.

In his role of "William Desmond, Chief of Detectives," Brookie carried the action of the play from the supposed crime of the innocent victim to the final exposure of the villain. Bert Adams, as the virtuous but misjudged suitor of the heroine, was evidently sincere in the character, and Brookie took affront. He envied Adams the opportunities offered by his lines, and finally entered a protest.

When Adams finally rushed into his sweetheart's embrace in the final act Brookie exclaimed:

"Oh, cut that out; that don't go."

Adams insisted that all the business should stay in, and he was sustained by the heroine. When Brookie remonstrated further the other actors threw him out. Brookie returned in a few minutes with a revolver and fired at Mrs. Lighthawk. The woman died and Brookie then shot and killed himself.

REFUSAL TO LET CHINAMEN WOR

Reply of Treasury Department to Request of Ship-Owners.

Washington, D. C.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor received telegrams from ship-owners and masters of vessels lately arrived in San Francisco saying that, owing to the strike there, they are unable to unload their vessels, and asking that Chinamen employed on the ships be permitted to unload the vessels, the masters and owners guaranteeing to the Government that they would not be permitted to go beyond the wharves and to prevent their escape.

Secretary Taylor has replied, holding that this would be a violation of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and refusing to allow the Chinamen to go upon the docks.

Sentenced in a Church.

Samuel Shinn, the New Jersey Whitecap recently convicted of the murder of Thomas F. Applegate, was sentenced at Trenton by Justice Gummere to eighteen years in the State prison. Sentence was pronounced in the Central Methodist Church, the chapel of which has been leased by the county authorities for use as a court room while the new court house is being built.

Pugh Dies in Electric Chair.

Benjamin Pugh, the negro murderer, was put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison. The current was turned on at 6.03 a. m. Three shocks were administered before the man was pronounced dead. Benjamin Pugh killed John Tiegen, a waiter in a Brooklyn restaurant, a year ago because of a quarrel over the price of a meal that Pugh had eaten. The amount involved was ten cents.

Four Drowned From Rowboat.

The waves from a passing steamboat near Central City, W. Va., upset a small boat containing a pleasure party and drowned four people—Mrs. Fanny Hemming, aged forty-five; Kathleen Hemming, her daughter, aged fourteen, and Imogene and Theodore Apperson, grandchildren, aged six and seven years.

England Refuses to Sign.

Great Britain's representative at Pekin has refused to sign the protocol agreed upon by the Powers.

Newsy Gleanings

The telegraph line to Dawson has been completed.

The Chief of Police in Berlin has ordered storage batteries removed from the street cars.

Professor Brouardel declares that tuberculosis may be eradicated within the next twenty-five years.

The new State census of Maryland makes the population 664,656, but the Federal census of 1900 gave 681,092.

A remarkable increase in the growth of United States exports to Japan was shown by a Japanese statistical report.

Massachusetts and Maryland are found by the census to have more females than males in their population.

Italy kept the first anniversary of King Humbert's assassination with a great pilgrimage to his tomb, in the Pantheon.

The Denver National Live Stock Association has issued a warning against hasty acceptance of the Koch tuberculosis theory.

The last steamers from Cape Nome bring news that there are 200 miners in the Kobuk River district hard pressed for food.

STOLE HALF A TON OF GOLD

Thieves Tunnel Into Smelter Vault and Get $280,000.

WORK OF SKILLED CRACKSMEN

Did Job in the Night and Within Thirty Miles of San Francisco—Selby Smelting Works, Largest on Pacific Coast, the Concern Victimized—No Clue to the Robbers.

San Francisco, Cal.—A robbery, so bold in its conception and daring in its execution that it has fairly paralyzed the police, occurred at the Selby Smelting Works on Bay Shore, Vallejo, early Tuesday morning. Four bars of pure gold, each weighing from 1000 to 3600 ounces, and about 10,000 ounces of other gold, the total value being $280,000, were taken from the strong room of the smelter while workmen were busy within fifteen feet of the door.

The laborers heard the noise made by the thieves, but said, "It's only the ghosts in the vault," and went on with their work. While they labored at the furnace the gold bars were taken from the vault to a boat and carried away.

Not a clue is left for the detectives to work upon and there is small hope that any of the stolen treasure will ever be found. The robbery must have been planned for months, while the actual work required many nights of labor.

The whole affair was planned and executed skillfully. It is supposed that when the robbers obtained their loot they loaded it into a boat that was waiting and disappeared in the fog that had arisen over San Francisco Bay. In their haste to get away they left two gold bars worth nearly $50,000 lying on the bank at the water's edge.

The police of all the bay cities immediately were informed of the crime, but all they could discover was a few of the tools that the robbers had used.

The Selby Smelting and Lead Company is the largest concern of its kind on the Pacific coast. Ores are sent from all over the Western country to be smelted and refined, and the gold is then turned over to the mint. A steamer makes special trips between the smelter and San Francisco, carrying the ores one day and bringing back the refined gold. On the morning after the theft when the workmen entered the vault to prepare the gold for loading on the steamer the robbery was discovered. The thieves had taken the precaution of fastening the door of the vault from the inside, so that it would be difficult to open it from the outside in case they were interrupted in their work.

Preparatory engineering extending over several weeks probably was done before the robbery could be accomplished. Close to the wall of the building in which the vault is, a shaft was sunk below the foundation. Then a tunnel was run to the vault and holes were bored in the iron floor until an aperture sufficiently large to admit a man was made. It was then easy work to pass the treasure down into the tunnel and load it into a boat. The robbers even took the precaution to sprinkle red pepper in the tunnel in order to make it uncomfortable for any one who might attempt to pursue them.

There were four fine gold bricks in the vault which the robbers looted. Each was ten inches long, five inches wide and four inches in height. They were all stamped with number, weight and fineness.

"It is the boldest robbery in the history of the State," said Chief of Detectives Seymour, "and from all the information that can be obtained at this time there is absolutely no clue to the robbers. In fact, we do not know whether the crime was committed by one man or five. The probabilities, however, are that more than one man was concerned in it."

POLICEMAN KILLED IN RAID.

Another Clubbed Senseless by Divekeeper—Woman in Man's Garb Made Trouble.

New Haven, Conn.—Patrolman Hugh McKeon was shot and killed shortly after midnight by Andrea Landano, the proprietor of a dive at 12 Prindle street. McKeon and Patrolmen Turbert and Welch saw Nellie Slator, a woman, enter the dive. She was masquerading in men's clothes. McKeon broke in the door. As he stumbled into the dark hallway shots were fired. One of these entered McKeon's left lung. He died in twenty minutes.

Turbert grappled with Landano and was clubbed into unconsciousness. The third policeman was afraid to move and the murderer escaped. Three hours later Landano was captured.

GENERAL STEEL STRIKE ON.

The Union Leader Ordered All the Trust's Toilers to Quit.

Pittsburg, Penn.—President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, issued the long-talked-of general strike order, to take effect after the last turn of the mills on August 10. The strike call included practically all Amalgamated men in the United States Steel Corporation's employ not then on strike. It was issued from the Amalgamated Association headquarters, and mailed to all amalgamated lodge officials.

Charges Against a Judge.

Affidavits submitted in the charges against Judge Harney, in Montana, state that he promised to do as Mrs. Brackett said, and that the woman's reward for obtaining a verdict against the Amalgamated Copper Company was to be $100,000.

Schroeder to Testify.

The Yorktown was ordered to go to Guam and bring his Governor, Commander Schroeder, to Washington to testify before the Schley court of inquiry.

Prominent People.

Emperor William is letting his beard grow.

Aguinaldo is said to be getting restive and sulky under surveillance.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has left London for a two months' trip on the Continent.

General Gomez, said T. Estranda Palma, should be the first President of the Cuban Republic.

Lord Roberts' title has been gazetted as "Earl of Candahar and Pretoria and Viscount St. Pierre."

John W. Champlin, ex-Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, died recently, aged seventy years.

Lord Dunraven has been designated to command the new corps of British yeomanry sharpshooters that is being formed.

Count Tolstoi's rally from his recent severe illness is said by his doctors to be attributed solely to his habits of abstinence.

Governor Geer, of Oregon, is said to wish a renomination. Failing to secure it, he may try to enter the United States Senate.

W. I. Buchanan, Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition, refuses to become the head of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra...$	—	@$	20¼
Firsts	19	@	20
Seconds	17½	@	18½
State dairy tubs, extra....	18½	@	19
Imitation creamery	14	@	17½
Factory finest	15	@	15½
Low grades	12½	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy..	9⅝	@	9½
Small	9⅝	@	9⅝
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	7
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	18	@	19
State and Penn.....	18	@	19
Western—Choice	16¼	@	17
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900	—	@	3 00
Medium	—	@	2 40
Pea, choice	2 50	@	2 52½
Red kidney, choice.....	—	@	2 50
White kidney, choice....	2 20	@	2 25
Yellow eye....		@	3 00
Lima, Cal.....	4 35	@	4 40
Green peas, bags.....	—	@	1 25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Huckleberries, per qt.....	4	@	10
Blackberries, per qt.....	4	@	11
Gooseberries, per qt.....	5	@	10
Peaches, per basket.....	75	@	1 00
Cherries, per lb.....	4	@	6
Plums, per qt.....	4	@	6
Raspberries, per pint.....	4	@	9
Currants, per qt.....	2½	@	6
Apples, Astrakhan, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Pears, Le Conte, per bbl..	1 00	@	3 50
Bell, per bbl.....	2 00	@	2 50
Muskmelons, per bushel...	50	@	1 00
Watermelons, per 100.....10	00	@	17 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	9
Spring chickens, per lb....	12	@	13
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb.....	—	@	8
Ducks, per pair.....	40	@	75
Geese, per pair.....	80	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair.....	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.....	7	@	8½
Fowls, Western, per lb...	6½	@	9
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	15	@	20
Ducks, L. I., per lb.....	—	@	13½
Geese, Eastern, per lb.....	12	@	17
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 25	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State, 1900, choice, per lb..	15½	@	16
Good to prime.....	14	@	15
Pacific coast, 1900, choice.	—	@	16
1899, poor to choice.....	8	@	12
Old odds	1½	@	4½
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb....	95	@	97½
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	90	@	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	85	@	87½
Straw, long rye.....	90	@	95
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl..	2 50	@	3 50
Long Island, per bbl....	2 50	@	3 50
Sweets, N. C., per bbl..	2 00	@	3 25
Onions, Jersey, per basket	1 00	@	2 00
Orange Co., per bag.....	1 00	@	1 50
Long Island, red, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Cabbages, L. I., per 100...	1 50	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl.....	90	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per box.....	50	@	1 50
String beans, L. I., per bag	50	@	75
Egg plant, per box.....	75	@	1 00
Peppers, per bushel.....	75	@	1 00
Squash, per bbl.....	75	@	1 25
Peas, per basket.....	1 75	@	2 25
Cucumbers, per basket....	30	@	50
Corn, Jersey, per 100.....	50	@	1 50
Lettuce, N. Y., per case..	1 50	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents ...	3 55	@	3 80
Spring patents	3 75	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 1 N. Chicago.	—	@	78½
No. 2 red.....	—	@	77⅞
Corn—No. 2	61½	@	63⅝
Oats—No. 2 white.....	42	@	42½
Track mixed	38	@	40
Rye—Western	60	@	60½
Beeves, city dressed.....	7	@	9
Lard, city	—	@	8.30c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	7	@	8¾
Calves, city dressed.....	8½	@	11
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	4 00	@	5 87½
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.....	5 25	@	6 30

BEST COTTON YEAR ON RECORD.

Products Exported Have Averaged $1,000,000 For Every Day.

Washington, D. C.—King Cotton made his best record in the fiscal year just closed. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the value of the raw cotton exported in the fiscal year 1901 was more than in any previous year in the history of the country, and that the total value of cotton and its products exported averaged $1,000,000 for every day in the year.

The total value of raw cotton exported in 1901 was $313,673,443, against $290,712,898 in the best year ever before known, 1891, and the total value of cotton, cotton goods, cotton seed oil and meal and other products of the plant exported was $365,405,707. In quantity the exports of the year were not so great as in 1895, 1898 or 1899, but the price was so much better that the value exceeded by many millions that of the years of the greatest movement as measured in pounds.

This brings the export value of cotton and its products above that of all breadstuffs or all classes of provisions, and only about $100,000,000 less than breadstuffs and provisions combined, the year's exports of breadstuffs being $275,594,618, and of provisions, $196,958,878.

Harvesting Well Advanced.

Harvesting of spring wheat is well advanced over the southern portion of the spring-wheat region, and has begun in the Southern Red River. Premature ripening has reduced the yield and quality of the crop over the southern portion of the spring-wheat region, although the threshing returns show better yields in Iowa than were anticipated. In North Dakota and Northern Minnesota the crop has sustained but little injury from heat.

The Flax Loss.

While the flax loss in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota is estimated at forty per cent., the increase in acreage by the cultivation of new land in North Dakota will increase the aggregate normal yield twenty-five to thirty-five per cent.

Barley and Rye Safe.

Barley and rye, which are not large crops, are pretty generally safe, the larger part of these grains having been cut before injury by the hot weather.

Tobacco Has Suffered.

In the Ohio Valley tobacco continues to suffer from drought, but in Kentucky and Tennessee it has withstood the unfavorable conditions well. In New England and the Middle and South Atlantic States the crop has made good growth. Cutting and curing continue in the Carolinas under favorable conditions.

Apple Crop Hurt.

The apple crop in the central valleys has been further injured by drought and heat, and a very light crop is indicated in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Ready to Move Jersey Peaches.

The railroads in the peach belt of Hunterdon, Warren, Sussex and Somerset counties, New Jersey, are making extensive arrangements for the opening of the peach season. Nearly all the shipping points have received their first quota of cars. Although the crop this season will not be as large as in former years, many more baskets will be marketed than was at first predicted.

Fears Unfounded.

Fears that the farming regions will be unable to buy merchandise as freely as usual appear unfounded.

English Schoolboy's Appetite.

A schoolboy of Windhill, in Yorkshire, aged eleven, was ordered to receive six strokes of the birch rod for stealing at Shipley a collecting box. He snatched the box out of the hand of a seven-year-old lad, and, breaking it open, proceeded to dine. The menu was as follows: Four bottles of "pop," four ice creams, four pork pies, three sweets, one black pudding, one cake, one cup of tea, a pennyworth of tripe, and two oranges. A packet of cigarettes followed, and exhausted the contents of the box.—London Globe.

Deer in Massachusetts.

The electric car which leaves Williamsport for North Adams ran into a deer on the back road to Williamstown a few night ago. The car was going at a slow rate of speed up the hill when it came upon the deer grazing beside the car track. The animal did not move until the car was nearly to it, when it leaped directly in front of it. The car struck it and hurled it from the track, but evidently did not injure it badly, as the deer jumped up, leaped a wire fence, and disappeared in the darkness.

Deer Live to a Great Age.

Romance has played a prominent part with regard to the longevity of deer. What says the Highland adage?

Thrice the age of a dog is that of a horse,
Thrice the age of a horse is that of a man,
Thrice the age of a man is that of a deer,
Thrice the age of a deer is that of an eagle,
Thrice the age of an eagle is that of an oak tree.

This is to assign the deer a period of more than 200 years, and the estimate is supported by many highly circumstantial stories. Thus, Captain McDonald, of Tulloch, who died in 1776, aged eighty-six years, is said to have known the white hind of Loch Trieg for fifty years, his father for a like period before him and his grandfather for sixty years before him. So in 1826 MacDonald, of Glengarry, is reported to have killed a stag which bore a mark on the left ear identical with that made on all the calves he could catch by Ewen MacIan-Og, who had been dead 150 years. Analogous stories, it may be noted, are told in countries on the continent of Europe, where deer are to be found in any number.—Chambers's Journal.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

Of the 3000 bicycles used in Bangkok, Siam, about four-fifths were made in the United States.

A horse eats nine times its weight in food in a year, a sheep six times.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Recent observations seem to indicate that the incubation period of malaria is about eighteen days.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The best ginseng comes from Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota and Canada.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, c